

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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# DAILY REPORT

**COMPLETED**  
**ORIGINAL**

## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
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PEOPLE'S DAILY REPORTS ON SOVIET-U.S. RIVALRY IN AFRICA

OW192150Y Peking in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Under the title of "A Noteworthy Move," China's PEOPLE'S DAILY on 17 June carried on its international news page a number of reports dealing with the fierce contention currently unfolding between the two superpowers--the Soviet Union and the United States. The paper attached an editor's note which states:

Soviet-U.S. contention for hegemony is global in nature with its main focus on Europe. Africa is now also becoming a focus of fierce contention between the two hegemonic powers. This is not accidental, because the expedition carried out by the Soviet Union and tens of thousands of Cuban mercenaries in Africa is a strategic move by the Soviet Union to outflank Western Europe and contend for global hegemony. This overwhelming offensive not only seriously encroaches the interests of the United States and other Western countries, but also weakens the U.S. global strategic position. Due to the continuous U.S. retreats, Soviet intervention in Africa has increased. This can only lead to an intensified struggle between appeasement and antiappeasement forces within the U.S. ruling clique.

The Soviet Union quickly concluded that U.S. President Carter's 7 June speech signified that the hard line had gained the upper hand in the White House and violently attacked the speech. Moscow has done its utmost to induce U.S. appeasement forces to exert influence on the Carter administration in an attempt to weaken its opponent, strengthen itself and maintain a favorable position for contending for military superiority with the United States and seeking external expansion. Recently, Cuba has also adopted these tricks. When Carter accused Cuba of participating in the invasion of Zaire, Castro issued denials through two U.S. congressmen. It is surprising to note that U.S. congressmen have taken his words at face value and expressed doubt about their own President's accusation. Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young has also echoed this position stating: "The presence of Cuban troops in Angola does not constitute a serious threat to Angola's freedom." The outcome of this round of Soviet-U.S. contention will be worth noting.

CONTINUATION OF OPEC CONFERENCE IN GENEVA NOTED

OW191328Y Peking NCHA in English 1314 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Geneva, 18 Jun (HSINHUA)--The 51st OPEC Ministerial Conference which opened here yesterday continued its meetings behind closed door today. The spokesman for the conference announced to pressmen that ministers from the 13 countries had discussed the problems of the devaluation of the U.S. dollar, the effects of Western inflation, and exchanged opinions on the current situation of the world's economy.

It was reported that representatives from Libya, Algeria, Iraq and some other countries strongly demanded at the conference that a decision be made by OPEC on moving from the American dollar standard for oil sales to a package monetary system, namely the common monetary system of 11 Western European countries. In this way, it is hoped to avoid the effects caused by the devaluation of the American dollar against other currencies. But Saudi Arabia and some other countries are reluctant to abandon the American dollar. The conference failed to make a final decision on the question.

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The spokesman also announced that a six-party ministerial committee comprised of Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kuwait, Iraq and Venezuela also held a meeting here today to discuss OPEC's general policy. The committee was formed according to a decision made at a special meeting of ministers of the OPEC countries held last month in Taif, Saudi Arabia.

Conference Ends

OW191845Y Peking NCNA in English 1819 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Geneva, 19 Jun (HSINHUA)--The 51st Ministerial Conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) ended here today after three days' meeting under the presidency of 'Ali Khalifa as-Sabah, minister of oil of Kuwait.

When asked by reporters, 'Ali Jaidah, secretary general of the OPEC said that the conference had decided on a temporary freeze on oil prices. This decision, however, may be revised by January 1979, he said. The high-level committee of experts would be the main device in formulating any possible revision, he added.

A press release issued at the end of the conference says: "The conference reviewed the situation related to exchange rates and expressed its deep concerns."

It was announced that the next ordinary meeting of the conference would be convened in Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates, on December 16 this year.

UN COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID MARKS SOWETO UPRISING

OW171440Y Peking NCNA in English 1213 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--The UN Special Committee Against Apartheid met yesterday to mark the second anniversary of the Soweto uprising in South Africa.

Leslie O. Harriman (Nigeria), chairman of the Special Committee Against Apartheid, noted at the meeting that two years ago, the massacre of unarmed children had sparked an uprising of students and workers all over the nation. He extolled heroism shown by African youth in the incident. He added that today, at this grave hour, the oppressed people of South Africa and their fighters were risking their lives to destroy the enemy and restore power to all the people of the country. The apartheid Vorster regime was not only the oppressor of the great majority of the people of South Africa, but the main enemy of Africa, he said.

Mustafa Sam, assistant executive secretary of the Organization of African Unity, said the killing of demonstrators and the detentions and torture in South Africa were desperate attempts by the racist regime to ensure the maintenance of white supremacy. As in the case of Sharpeville, the Soweto incident has exposed further the evil policy of the apartheid regime. The black majority of South Africa had no choice but to continue the bloody path which will ensure for them dignity and social justice, he stressed.

Henry Isaacs, representative of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, said that the Sharpeville massacre had proved the inefficacy of non-violence and the Soweto incident had terminated the debate about the legitimacy of armed struggle. The significance of the Soweto uprising was that the leadership was provided by the young, which meant that such uprising would continue.

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Without a solution to the question of oppression in Azania, there could be no solution to the question of southern Africa as a whole, he pointed out.

Johnny Makatini, representative of the African National Congress of South Africa, stated that the Soweto uprising had proved that the South African people were not prepared to live in perpetual bondage and had become defiant towards death, and the South African people were not intimidated by the brutalities of the South African regime.

Representatives of Asian and African groups of UN members pointed out that the Soweto uprising was the embodiment of the indomitable spirit of the young blacks who, in the face of gun and tanks, had fought courageously against injustice and inequality and the whole racist system. The creation of Bantustans and other sinister devices of the Vorster regime to perpetuate the domination of the racist minority would be doomed to failure and the South African people will surely win their justified struggle, he concluded.

UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim urged members of the UN to make further efforts to help the people of South Africa succeed in their struggle for independence.

#### UNITED STATES

#### VANCE STATEMENT CITED ON U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

OW210718Y Peking NCNA in English 0702 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance made a statement on United States' Soviet policy yesterday before the House International Relations Committee, according to reports from Washington.

Recalling President Carter's June 7 speech on U.S.-Soviet relations, Vance said: "As the President said at Annapolis, the Soviet arms build-up is excessive, both in conventional and nuclear weapons." "Our security and that of our allies continues to depend on our ability to meet any military threat we face," he added, stressing: "We must and will maintain a strong defense that serves as a credible deterrent to any potential adversary."

On U.S.-Soviet cooperation, Vance said: "Even as we have sharp differences, as we inevitably will, there are many other areas in which we continue to cooperate and to seek useful agreement." He noted: "We must seek to reduce the risks of confrontation," and "work to moderate our differences."

As to what he calls choices between an emphasis on the divergent elements in the U.S.-Soviet relations, and an emphasis on the cooperative ones, Vance said: "Our preference is to broaden the areas of cooperation."

Touching on the African situation, the U.S. secretary of state said: "The recent introduction of large quantities of Soviet arms and thousands of Cuban troops in certain parts of Africa raises serious concerns. The size and duration of their military presence jeopardizes the independence of African states." "In private and public, we have emphasized our strong concern about the nature of Soviet activities in Africa and we have been in contact with European countries, Arab and African nations and members of the non-aligned movement who share our concern," he stated.

It was reported that PRAVDA wrote a long article entitled "Current Policy of U.S. Administration" after Carter's speech at Annapolis. UPI reported: The article said it was evident some American policymakers "would like to return to the cold war, to new confrontations and unrestrained military rivalry." Vance said that the United States was carefully studying the PRAVDA article. He added that "despite some tough words, doors are left open," and the Soviets "continue to desire to pursue detente."

AP reported that Vance was testifying in response to a letter to Carter by 14 members of the House International Relations Committee expressing concern about an apparent administration shift to a harder line toward Moscow.

AP went on to say that one member, Representative Dante Fascell (Democrat-Florida), said it appeared that "Brzezinski used a two-by-four. The President said: 'Not that hard, we just want them to know we are awake,' and then the secretary of state comes up here and says we are going to continue our former policy."

#### Congressional Testimony Reported

OW210354Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1802 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpt] Peking, 20 Jun--Washington News: U.S. Secretary of State Vance testified before the House International Relations Committee on 19 June about U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union. In his testimony, and in answer to questions raised by committee members, Vance outlined President Carter's 7 June speech concerning U.S.-Soviet relations. He said: "As the President said at Annapolis, Soviet arms expansion has exceeded the limit. This is true in conventional as well as nuclear weapons." "Our security, and that of our allies, will still be decided by whether or not we can cope with any military threat that confronts us." "We must, and we will, maintain a powerful defense force that plays a reliable deterrent role against any potential opponents."

Vance then emphasized the cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union. He said: "Even if we have sharp differences--we will unavoidably have differences in the future--there are many areas in which we can continue to cooperate and seek mutually beneficial agreements." He said: "We must pursue a course to reduce the danger of confrontation," and "we must strive to lessen our differences." With regard to the emphasis on differences or cooperation in U.S.-Soviet relations, Vance said: "What we choose to do is expand the sphere of cooperation."

As for the current situation in Africa, Vance said: "Large quantities of Soviet weapons and thousands of Cuban troops have recently reached certain parts of Africa. This has aroused serious concern. The size of their military force and length of their stay are endangering the independence of various African countries." "Both publicly and privately, we have emphasized our deep concern about Soviet activities in Africa. We have maintained contact with European, Arab and African countries as well as member countries of the nonaligned movement which are as concerned as we are."

According to news reports, following Carter's Annapolis speech, the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA on 17 June published a lengthy article: "On the Current Policy of the U.S. Government." UPI noted in its introduction of the article: "This Soviet article says that it is obvious that some American policymakers 'want to resume the cold war, confrontation and an unrestricted arms race.'"

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HUANG HUA MEETS PROF EUGENE V. ROSTOW

OW202010Y Peking NCNA in English 1955 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife Ho Li-liang met and had a friendly conversation with Professor Eugene V. Rostow, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Committee on the Present Danger, and Mrs. Rostow here this afternoon. The meeting was followed by a dinner in honour of the American guests.

Among those present on the occasion was Hao Te-ching, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Meets Hao Te-ching

OW191640Y Peking NCNA in English 1607 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Jun (HSINHUA)--Hao Te-ching, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, met and had a friendly conversation with Professor Eugene V. Rostow, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Committee on the Present Danger, and Mrs. Rostow this afternoon and dined them in the evening.

The American guests arrived in Peking yesterday as guests of the host institute.

U.S. PHYSICS PROFESSOR CHING SHENG WU DEPARTS FOR HOME

OW202214Y Peking NCNA in English 1833 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--Ching Sheng Wu, professor of physics of the University of Maryland, U.S.A., his wife and son left here for home today.

Professor Ching Sheng Wu arrived in China on February 19 for joint research with scientists of the Institute of Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Yu Wen, secretary-general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, met and feted Professor Wu and his family. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

NORTH ASIA

LIBERATION ARMY GENERAL STAFF HOSTS DPRK MARKSMEN GROUP

SK170704Y Peking in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 16 Jun 78 SK

[Text] The General Staff Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army hosted a banquet yesterday in Peking for the marksmen's delegation of the Korean People's Army.

Present on the occasion was the Deputy Chief of Staff of the General Staff Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Ho Cheng-Wen. Invited to the banquet was Military Attache of the DPRK Embassy in China Kim Po-yun.

The banquet was filled with sentiments of fraternity and friendship between the soldiers and sportsmen of China and Korea.

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### Marksmanship Contest Begins

OW191558Y Peking NCNA in English 1510 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Jun (HSINHUA)--The marksmanship team of the Korean People's Army started a four-day friendly contest with the marksmanship team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army at the "August 1" shooting range here this morning.

Present on the occasion today were Ho Cheng-wen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A., and leading members of departments concerned, including Huang Yu-kun, Han Fu-tung, Chao Heng-yuan, Yin Tso-chen, Chou Tzu-tung and Han Ming-yang; and Lt. Colonel Kim Pyong-chung, leader of the guest team and Sr. Colonel Kim Po-yun, military attache of the Korean Embassy here.

### PEOPLE'S DAILY DELEGATION VISITS PANMUNJOM

OW190017Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 14 Jun 78 OW

[Report by PEOPLE'S DAILY delegation on its visit to Panmunjom: "United in Their Will To Eliminate the Evil, the People in the North and the South Are of One Family"]

[Text] At Panmunjom, both Korean comrades and people, like us from China, are filled with agitation. Panmunjom symbolizes the hatred of the 50 million Korean people. It represents the will of the Korean people, who demand the reunification of the fatherland and have struggled many years for it.

Due to U.S. imperialism's occupation of South Korea, the beautiful 3,000-li land has been arbitrarily divided into two parts for more than 30 years. Since the Korean armistice agreement was signed at Panmunjom on 27 July 1953, 25 years have elapsed. For 25 years the barbed wire of the military demarcation line has been like a sharp dagger plunged into the heart of Korea, staining the land with tears and blood. In both the north and south, the young and old Korean people have been longing day and night to remove this dagger from their hearts and eliminate this black mark on the map of their fatherland.

Panmunjom is a site where heroic people are waging a rigorous struggle against brutal force. Here U.S. imperialism was forced to hang its head and admit defeat to the heroic Korean and Chinese people. Here Clark became the first U.S. general to sign an armistice agreement without winning a victory.

Panmunjom is also a stern and just court of justice. In the past 25 years, the Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui puppet cliques, have repeatedly been exposed and accused before the whole world for their evil crimes and violations of the armistice agreement.

It is none other than U.S. imperialism that has unscrupulously shipped all kinds of modern guided missiles, tanks, warships and other weapons into South Korea to give the tottering reactionary Pak Chong-hui regime a shot in the arm. At Panmunjom, photos of U.S. military aircraft and ships which illegally intruded into DPRK territorial waters and airspace and were shot down and sunk by the heroic Korean People's Army are on display.

In the exhibition room at Panmunjom there is a board on which are recorded violations to the armistice agreement by U.S. and puppet forces that is updated periodically to show the total number of such violations since July 1953.

The date of our visit was 28 May, and the record was 222,300 violations.

On one hand, U.S. imperialism talks about withdrawing its troops. On the other hand, under cover of this deceitful smokescreen, it is continuing to ship in modern aircraft and gunboats and conducting all kinds of guided-missile firing exercises, air force, marine and airborne training, naval firing training and landing combat training, vainly attempting to permanently occupy South Korea and prolong and legalize the serious divided state of Korea.

With binoculars on a hilltop in the Demilitarized Zone to the left of Panmunjom, one can clearly see the fortifications built by the U.S. forces. On top of a blockhouse, the UN flag shamelessly and illegally used by the U.S. forces still flies. There, U.S. and puppet troops are entrenched like poisonous snakes, frequently carrying out military provocations.

At the conference table of the Military Armistice Commission, confronted by the forceful struggle of the Korean and Chinese members with ironclad proof, they have no alternative but to repeatedly hang their heads and admit their guilt, sign one apology note after another, and repeatedly guarantee that similar incidents will not happen again. However, before the ink on their signatures has dried, new criminal acts are again committed.

While we sat near the conference table of the Military Armistice Commission and listened to comrades of the Korean People's Army exposing the crimes of the U.S. and puppet forces in violating the armistice agreement, several U.S. soldiers on guard duty in the Demilitarized Zone surreptitiously popped up outside the windows and looked in all directions. Some of them raised their cameras and hurriedly took pictures, others laboriously took notes in small pads. They appeared both hateful and ridiculous. They looked about 20 years old, probably not yet born when the armistice in Korea was signed.

U.S. soldiers, why are you here? This is the Korean people's inalienable territory, not your California or Tennessee. Why do you intrude into other people's territory thousands of miles from your homes and hang on here and refuse to leave? A person from Latin American has asked you a pertinent question on a poster here: "What are you doing here?"

We returned to the Panmun Pavilion, now used as a lounge. The Korean comrades continued to expose the hostile criminal acts committed by U.S. imperialism recently in undermining Korea's independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Maj Gen Han Chu-Kyong, chief of the Korean-Chinese side of the Korean Military Armistice Commission, told us: "We must struggle against them here over the incident of the sinking of a Korean fishing boat. They have nothing to say except lies." Then he pointed to a pine tree enclosed in barbed wire on the military demarcation line and emotionally declared: "Look at that tree. It was only a sapling when the armistice was signed. Now it has grown so tall, but the barbed wire has not yet been removed."

Maj Gen Han Chu-Kyong revealed the unuttered feelings deep in his heart. Such feelings, which were also manifested by other people we met on our trip, touched us deeply. No matter what professions they were engaged in--whether plant managers, workers, cooperative farm managing committee chairmen, people's school teachers, exhibition guides or young performers--they all manifested their aspiration for the reunification of their fatherland. Whenever the fate of their compatriots in the south was spoken of, their voices would drop and their cheerful looks would disappear.

At Hill 351 overlooking the East Sea coast, we visited the heroic unit that wiped out a U.S. Army unit and took the hill in a 15-minute surprise attack. Pointing to the U.S. and puppet troop positions south of the military demarcation line, the unit commander repeated their iron-like pledge: "If the U.S. imperialists and Pak Chong-hui puppet clique dare to unleash a war, we will deal them a heavy blow like we did 25 years ago. Our beautiful 3,000-li land must be reunited."

The singing and dancing performed by the Pyongyang Children's Palace Art Group more vividly depicted the young generation's desire for the reunification of their fatherland. With deep emotion, the children sang a song entitled [Kala] Birds Sing in the Camping Place of the Children's League." The lyrics of the song go like this:

Oh, beautiful [Kala] birds, fly freely over the fatherland.

Birds in the south can fly to us freely, why can't our little friends in the south come to join us, and sing with us in our camping place?

A dance called "Mangyong Flowers Blossom In the South Sea" expressed the same wish. Holding peach blossoms grown from seeds their elder brother brought to them from President Kim's former residence of "Mangyongtai," two southern girls look to the north with deep emotion, singing: "When will we be able to gather around our leader like thousands of blossoming flowers as do our little friends in the north?"

The principal of Pyongyang's No 915 Nursery told us: "Some of the children's grandparents are in the south. The children always ask: 'Where are our grandparents? Why didn't they attend our performance?' In their minds, grandparents accompanying their grandchildren to the nursery to watch their performance is both natural and right. However, they only hear their parents talking about their grandparents but never have had the chance to meet them." With tears in his eyes, the principal said: "Whenever we are asked this question, we feel as if our hearts are being torn apart by their words."

Ah, the south! The mention of this word alone brings deep emotion to the Korean people and arouses their great indignation. Ah, reunification! It will always give them the inexhaustible strength to push their chollima movement forward at still greater speed. The Korean people's determination to reunify their fatherland is stronger than iron and steel and will never waver before storms or stress. This mighty torrent is not something that can be stopped by the tiny barbed wire along the demarcation line.

Our Korean comrades told us: "Standing on top of Kaesong's South Mountain on a fine day, we can get a blurred look at the back of Seoul Mountain. Yet the demarcation line has separated it from us like two distant worlds." Looking to the south from "Pamun," we, like our Korean comrades, cannot restrain our surging emotions. It seemed as we were witnessing the roaring demonstrations in downtown Seoul and the raging struggle of the people along the coasts of the Nakdong River and on Cheju Island. In the surging torrents of the Korean people's struggle, how can a stupid madman stop the current with his sword? And how can a ridiculous mantis trying to stop a running cart avoid its fate of being crushed by the wheel of history?

On many occasions, our Korean comrades have excitedly quoted Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's speech during his visit to Korea: "The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government firmly support the correct policies and principled stand of the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean Government, and we firmly support the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country."

"The U.S. Government must withdraw all its aggressor troops and military equipment from South Korea. The Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves free from any foreign interference and in accordance with the three principles and the five-point program put forward by President Kim Il-song. Truth and justice are on your side. The Chinese people and the people of the whole world are on your side. We are convinced that your 3,000-li expanse of beautiful land will be reunited and your 50 million kinfolk in the northern and southern parts of the country will be reunited through the unremitting struggle of your people." Chairman Hua's words spoke the 800 million Chinese people's determination to fully support the brotherly Korean people in their struggle for the reunification of their fatherland.

"United in their will to eliminate the evil, the people in the north and south are of one family." We promised our Korean comrades to meet them next time in Seoul and Pusan and toasted our joint visit to Cheju Island in the future. Such a day will surely come.

#### JAPANESE OFFICIALS REFUTE USSR STATEMENT ON TREATY

OW201304Y Peking NCNA in English 1254 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--The latest Soviet Government statement crudely interfering in Japan's affairs by opposing Japan's decision to resume negotiations on a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty has been refuted by Japanese officials. According to Japanese press reports, the Soviet Government statement was read and delivered to Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Keisuke Arita by Soviet Ambassador Dmitriy Polyanskiy at the Foreign Ministry yesterday.

The Soviet statement says that "the Soviet Union cannot be an onlooker regarding a matter that may directly affect its own interests." Should a treaty of peace and friendship between Japan and China be signed, the Soviet side would make "a necessary amendment to its own policy regarding its relations with Japan", it adds. The statement asks the Japanese Government to "refrain from any steps that may hinder the development of Soviet-Japanese relations."

Refuting Polyanskiy on the spot, Arita said that "it is regrettable that the Soviet side failed to understand Japan's stand, though the Japanese Government had explained it to the Soviet side through Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda's visit to the Soviet Union last January and on other occasions."

"It is regrettable," Arita added, "that the northern territories have not yet been returned and the Japan-Soviet peace treaty has not been concluded."

The vice-foreign minister said: "A specific country adopting a specific foreign policy is a matter within the sovereignty of that country. Japanese foreign policy is always decided by Japan."

Meeting Japanese journalists yesterday, Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe said: "We cannot keep silence on receiving the statement." He added: "The proposed Japan-China peace and friendship treaty is aimed at consolidating future friendly relations between Japan and China. It has nothing to do with any specific third country. The Japanese Government has no intention to change its basic foreign policy of developing friendly relations with all countries."

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Referring to the Soviet Government statement, Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, now on visit to Thailand, said the same evening, "our country listens to the opinions of various countries, but will not act according to the desire of other countries. Therefore, this statement can in no way change the foreign policy and plan of our country." "The advancement of Japan-China relations brooks no interference from other countries."

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

#### SINO-VIETNAMESE RELATIONS CONTINUE TO DETERIORATE

##### Appointment of Consul General Canceled

OW211221Y Peking NCNA in English 1215 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China sent a note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on June 16 stating that the Vietnamese side refused under various pretexts to make arrangements for the Chinese advance party for the setting up of the consulate-general in Ho Chi Minh City to proceed to that city to perform their duties, therefore the Chinese Government was compelled to decide to cancel the appointment of consul-general to Ho Chi Minh City. On the principle of reciprocity, the Chinese Government hereby notified the Vietnamese Government to close down forthwith its three consulates-general in China's Canton, Kunming and Nanning and withdraw all of their staffs within the shortest possible time.

The note reads as follows:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Hanoi

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and has the honour to inform the latter of the following:

In the past twenty years or more, the Vietnamese side set up consulates-general successively in China's Canton, Kunming and Nanning. The Chinese Government has always energetically given the three consulates-general all-out support and favoured treatment. In 1976 the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with a view to promoting the friendly relations and cooperation between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, developing bilateral trade and handling other consular matters, proposed to the Vietnamese side to set up consulates-general in Ho Chi Minh City, Da Nang and Haiphong. In December the same year the Vietnamese side indicated agreement to the establishment of Chinese consular missions in Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong, and in November 1977 it stated that the Chinese side could send an advance party to Ho Chi Minh City to prepare for the setting up of the consulate-general there. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs delivered to the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs the letter of appointment of Wang Pu-yun as the Chinese consul-general in Ho Chi Minh City, and the Chinese advance party for the establishment of the consulate-general in that city arrived in Hanoi long ago. Since then the Chinese side has repeatedly asked the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to make the earliest possible arrangements for the Chinese advance party to proceed to Ho Chi Minh City to perform their duties, but the Vietnamese side has refused to do so under various pretexts, and as a result the Chinese advance party has had to stay in Hanoi for nearly three months. Such repudiation of one's own promise on the Vietnamese part is most rare in international dealings, and it has done damage to the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Vietnam.

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We express our deepest regret at it. In these circumstances, the Chinese Government could not but decide to cancel the appointment of Wang Pu-yun as consul-general and recall Consul Chou Hui-min and Deputy Consul Chung Ching-kun who were dispatched for the purpose of establishing the consular mission in Ho Chi Minh City and who remain stranded in Hanoi. On the principle of reciprocity, the Chinese Government hereby notifies the Vietnamese Government to close down forthwith its three consulates-general in China's Canton, Kunming and Nanning, which are to stop all their consular activities from this date of notification and all of whose staffs are to withdraw within the shortest possible time.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam the assurances of its highest consideration.

#### Consular Spokesman on Obstructions

OW211236Y Peking NCNA in English 1225 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--A HSIHUA correspondent called at the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in connection with the Vietnamese Government's attempt to obstruct the establishment of a Chinese consulate-general in Ho Chi Minh City. The spokesman of the Consular Department made the following remarks:

In 1955 Vietnam established consulates-general in China's Kunming and Nanning when these cities were not yet open to foreigners. In 1956 it established another consulate-general in Canton. The Chinese Government has always energetically given the three consulates-general all-out support and favoured treatment. After the liberation of South Vietnam, the Chinese Foreign Ministry, with a view to promoting the friendly relations and cooperation between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, developing bilateral trade and handling other consular matters, informed the Vietnamese side in August 1976 of its wish to set up consulates-general in Ho Chi Minh City, Da Nang and Haiphong. But the Vietnamese side deliberately delayed the making of a reply. In December the same year the Vietnamese side rejected the Chinese request to establish a consular mission in Da Nang and, while agreeing in principle to the establishment of Chinese consular missions in Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong, it stated that China must await notification from the Vietnamese side as to the time for the establishment of the said mission in Ho Chi Minh City. Thereafter, the Chinese side waited patiently for nearly a year, and it was not until another reminder in November 1977 that the Vietnamese side agreed that China could send people to Ho Chi Minh City to make preparations with the proviso that it should await Vietnamese notification as to when the consulate-general could officially function.

In early April 1978 the Chinese advance party for the establishment of the consulate-general arrived in Hanoi en route to Ho Chi Minh City, and on May 30, 1978 the Chinese Foreign Ministry delivered to the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry the letter of appointment of the Chinese consul-general in Ho Chi Minh City. Thereafter, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry was asked on several occasions to arrange as soon as possible for the Chinese advance party to proceed to Ho Chi Minh City. But to our great regret, the Vietnamese side ate its own words. With such pretexts as "unfavourable conditions" and "no notification from Ho Chi Minh City," it refused again and again to make arrangements for the Chinese advance party to go to Ho Chi Minh City to perform its duties, and as a result it has had to stay in Hanoi for nearly three months.

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Meanwhile, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry even asked it to leave Hanoi and return to China.

The Vietnamese side has made a prolonged attempt of nearly two years to obstruct the establishment of a Chinese consular mission in Ho Chi Minh City. Its reluctant concurrence now on June 16, 1978, coupled with the provision that the inauguration of the consulate-general was to be postponed until the fourth quarter of this year, is nothing but a Vietnamese ploy to extricate itself from an awkward position and disguise its complete lack of good faith. Its so-called agreement to the establishment of a Chinese consular mission in Haiphong was designed for the same purpose. The Vietnamese side set up various obstacles to the establishment of a Chinese consular mission in Ho Chi Minh City. Although the Chinese side tried patiently and repeatedly to make reasoned representations with the Vietnamese side, the latter said one thing but faithlessly did another, resorting time and again to the tactic of agreeing in principle but stalling in actuality.

In these circumstances, the Chinese Government decided, and notified the Vietnamese side by note on June 16, that it had cancelled the appointment of the Chinese consul-general in Ho Chi Minh City and was recalling the advance party for the establishment of a consular mission in Ho Chi Minh City which had long been stranded in Hanoi. At the same time, in keeping with the principle of reciprocity, it has notified the Vietnamese side to close down its three consulates-general in China's Canton, Kunming and Nanning.

The above shows that the rupture of consular relations between China and Vietnam is wholly the doing of the Vietnamese side. Acting in the way of "who first offends will first complain," the Vietnamese side has broken the story first with a view to confusing the public and covering up the fact that it obstructed the establishment of a Chinese consular mission in Ho Chi Minh City. This attempt will prove futile.

#### AFP Report

OW201915Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1904 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 20 Jun (AFP)--China's confirmation that three Vietnamese consulates in south China have been closed marks a new and serious step backwards in relations between the two countries. Sources here said this development will make it even more difficult to end the tension and reach a friendly settlement.

Officials from the two countries today stressed that their respective diplomatic notes were both dated June 16. One of these referred to the authorization given by Vietnam to China to open a consulate-general in Ho Chi Minh City--formerly Saigon--which is the home of some 800,000 Chinese. The other note referred to the closure of the Vietnamese consulates in China.

Vietnam's Ambassador to Peking Nguyen Trong Vinh told AFP today that Vietnam sent its note before the Chinese sent theirs, thus implying that Peking had taken no notice of the Vietnamese move. However, a Chinese Foreign Ministry official stressed to foreign correspondents that China's note referred to an affair going back two years, and had been sent first. The official confirmed that in 1976 Vietnam allowed China two of three requests of open consulates-general--in Ho Chi Minh City and in Haiphong, the main port of northern Vietnam. The official added however that the consul-general, appointed by China, waited in vain for three months at China's Embassy in Hanoi for permission to establish the new post.

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When Vietnam revoked its decision, the diplomat returned to Peking, the official said. He also observed that China's requirement that Vietnam's consuls in Canton, at Nanning in Kwangsi Province and at Kunming in Yunnan Province, be closed as soon as possible would affect only a small number of Vietnamese who total only between seven and eight thousand throughout the whole country. Vietnam's refusal to allow China the same number of consulates involved 1.8 million Chinese, according to Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

China's latest decision on the consulates could lead to the recall of Vietnam's ambassador here, observers said.

CAMBODIAN AMBASSADOR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE, DENOUNCES SRV

OW201822Y Peking NCNA in English 1811 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--Pech Cheang, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China, gave a press conference here this morning, at which he read out a statement issued by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea on June 17. The statement expounds the stand of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea with regard to the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's rejection of the May 15 note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea.

The June 17 statement of the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea says: "The May 15, 1978 note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea is the basis for solving the problem originated from the acts of violation and aggression of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam against Democratic Kampuchea."

The statement points out: "The May 15, 1978 note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea is a reasonable proposal because it is conformable to the reality. As for the June 6, 1978 proposal of the Vietnamese side, it is nothing but a fallacious scheme:

"1. This proposal aims at nothing but misleading the world public opinion, mistaking the victim of aggression for the aggressor, in order to conceal the acts of violation and aggression of Vietnam against Democratic Kampuchea.

"2. This proposal is nothing but a scheme which permits Vietnam to carry on more easily its acts of violation and aggression against Democratic Kampuchea. At present, Kampuchea is continuously victim of acts of violation and aggression perpetrated by Vietnam and she has to unceasingly face them. In such a situation and in view of this reality, the withdrawal of Kampuchea's armed forces 5 kilometres from the border as the Vietnamese side demands, lets automatically Vietnam annex a belt of Kampuchea's territory 5 kilometres wide along the border."

The May 15 note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea proposes the following four urgent measures:

"1. To stop carrying out any attack of aggression, invasion and annexation against the territory of Democratic Kampuchea; to stop any act of provocation and violation against the territory, territorial waters and airspace of Democratic Kampuchea; to stop machine-gunning, pounding, bombing and carrying out air-raids against the territory and territorial waters of Democratic Kampuchea;

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"2. To stop sending spying agents to gather intelligence in the territory, territorial waters and islands of Democratic Kampuchea; to stop carrying out any act of subversion and interference in the internal affairs of Democratic Kampuchea; to stop carrying out attempts of coups d'etat or other forms of activities aiming at overthrowing the Government of Democratic Kampuchea;

"3. To definitively abandon the strategy aiming at putting Kampuchea under the domination of Vietnam in the 'Indochina federation' following the doctrine of 'one party, one country and one people' in the 'Indochina' belonging to Vietnam;

"4. To respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea; to respect the rights of the Kampuchean people to decide by themselves their own destiny."

The May 15 note of Democratic Kampuchea says:

"If the Socialist Republic of Vietnam carries out concrete acts in conformity with this note in 4 points during a period of 7 months, from now up to the end of 1978, by stopping during this period all acts of violation or aggression against the independence, sovereignty, integrity and security of Democratic Kampuchea, then an atmosphere of friendship and confidence would surely be created. In this atmosphere, the Kampuchean side and the Vietnamese side will meet together in order to sincerely seek for a correct and definitive solution to the various problems."

In its note of June 6 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam rejected the May 15, 1978 note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea and proposed that "the two sides shall issue a joint statement or each side shall make a separate statement to cease all hostile military activities in the border regions at the earliest date possible to be agreed upon by the two sides; and to station their armed forces within their respective territories, five kilometres from the border.

#### SOUTH ASIA

##### KENG PIAO CONTINUES PAKISTAN TOUR, VISITS KARACHI

OW201514Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Karachi, 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government delegation headed by Vice-Premier Keng Piao arrived here this morning by special plane from Islamabad. The delegation is accompanied by General Ziaul Haq, head of government and chief martial law administrator of Pakistan.

The Karachi airport and the road to the city were decorated with ceremonial arches, the national flags of the two countries and welcome slogans. The Chinese guests were greeted at the airport by top local leaders and accorded a rousing welcome by the Karachi people.

The delegation laid a wreath at the tomb of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, founder of Pakistan. General Ziaul Haq and local leaders were accompanying the delegation.

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### Tours Navy Facilities

OW202133Y Peking NCNA in English 2125 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Karachi, 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government delegation headed by Vice-Premier Keng Piao this morning paid a visit to the Pakistan Navy facilities where they were accorded an enthusiastic welcome. At 11:30 a.m., Vice-Premier Keng Piao, accompanied by Pakistan Chief Martial Law Administrator General Ziaul Haq, was driven to the navy dockyard. He was warmly greeted by Acting Governor of Sind Province Justice Abdul Kadir Shaikh, Chief of Staff of the Pakistan Navy Admiral Mohammad Shariff, Martial Law Administrator of Zone C Lieutenant General Mohammad Iqbal and other high-ranking officers and hundreds of navy soldiers.

Accompanied by General Ziaul Haq, Vice-Premier Keng Piao reviewed a guard of honour amidst strains of music. Then the hosts and guests boarded the Pakistan naval flag ship "Babur" and watched exhibitions conducted by naval vessels and helicopters.

At one o'clock in the afternoon, Admiral Shariff gave a luncheon in the naval reception centre in honour of the Chinese delegation. Admiral Shariff and Vice-Premier Keng Piao made speeches. They hoped that the friendly relations between the people and armies of Pakistan and China will be strengthened and develop steadily. The luncheon was permeated with a mood of warmth and friendliness.

### Addresses Karachi Reception

OW202224Y Peking NCNA in English 2202 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Karachi, 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Karachi Metropolitan Corporation gave a grand civic reception at the Sherpao Gardens here this evening to welcome Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao and other members of the Chinese Government delegation. General Ziaul Haq, martial law administrator and head of the Pakistan Government, attended the reception.

The beautiful Sherpao Gardens was fully decorated today. From the entrance a red carpet led to a big platform, and in front of the platform the national flags of Pakistan and China were fluttering in the breeze and a big fountain is in the middle of the gardens.

When Vice-Premier Keng Piao and other Chinese guests arrived at the entrance, the band played the music of welcome and girls presented garlands to them. Meanwhile, numerous colourful balloons were floating into the sky. People were cheering and shouting: "Long live the friendship of Pakistan and China".

P. B. Gilani, administrator of the Karachi Metropolitan Corporation, and Vice-Premier Keng Piao gave speeches at the reception. P. B. Gilani said: "The sentiments of goodwill for the Chinese people had always been increasing among the people of Pakistan. This was more so because the Chinese Government and people had always stood by the people and government of Pakistan through thick and thin. The Chinese stand in support of the Kashmir people's right of self-determination had won the hearts of the people of Pakistan." He said that the Chinese leadership had set an example to the developing nations all over the world through its statesmanship, sincerity and deep understanding of the issues.

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Referring to the inauguration of the Karakoram Highway which was an expression of the ever-lasting Pakistan-China friendship, he said: "The construction of this friendship highway would further strengthen the existing deep relations between the two nations." "The unbreakable ties between Pakistan and China are based on peaceful co-existence... and therefore are bound to get stronger and stronger," the administrator said.

Keng Piao said that the Chinese people had always regarded Pakistan's achievements as their own and sincerely wished the country unity, stability, prosperity and strength. He said: "The Chinese Government and people will unswervingly give firm support to the Pakistan Government and people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty against foreign interference and subversion. We resolutely support you in your efforts for the self-determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir!"

The speeches were punctuated with warm applause. Among the 500 people present at the reception were: Justice Abdul Kader Shaidh, acting governor of Sind Province; Lt. General Mohammad Iqbal Khan, martial law administrator of Zone C; Admiral Mohammad Shariff, chief of the navy staff; Agha Shahi, adviser on foreign affairs; Mumtaz Alvie, Pakistan ambassador to China; as well as other Pakistan high-ranking officers and officials. Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Lu Wei-chao and Chinese Consul-General to Karachi Wang Ching-jung were also present on the occasion.

#### Warns of Hegemonist Rivalry

OW202204Y Peking NCNA in English 2153 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Karachi, 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, head of the government delegation of the People's Republic of China and vice-premier, pointed out in his speech at the civic reception here today that "the people in South Asia have perceived more and more clearly from the stern realities over the past few years that the rivalry between the hegemonist powers constitutes the principal threat to the independence, sovereignty and security of the countries in this region."

He said: "In recent years, relations between South Asian countries have gradually improved through the common efforts of all parties concerned. This is in accord with the fundamental interests of the South Asian peoples and benefits the stability and development of this region." He expressed the conviction that "the South Asian peoples will surely win victory in their struggle to safeguard national independence and sovereignty against foreign interference and subversion so long as they continue to heighten their vigilance, persist in struggle and strengthen their unity."

He stressed: "The international situation is developing in a direction favourable to the people and unfavourable to hegemonism. The anti-hegemonist struggle with the Third World as the main force is surging ahead vigorously and dealing heavy blows at the wild ambitions of the superpowers to dominate the world. Facts prove that the main international trend of countries wanting independence, nations wanting liberation and the people wanting revolution is not to be held back by any force on earth. The future of the world is infinitely bright."

He said: "Being a developing country, China will stand steadfastly with the other countries of the Third World and will never seek hegemony or act like a superpower."

Vice-Premier Keng Piao went on to say that there is a long-standing friendship between the peoples of China and Pakistan. Karachi is an important communication hub between East and West. It has a unique role and has made significant contributions to promoting friendly contacts between China and Pakistan. "In modern times", he said, "our two peoples have sympathized with and encouraged each other in the struggles against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation. More than forty years ago, the celebrated Pakistani poet Mohammad Iqbal wrote the noble verses:

" 'Now China, long sunk in stupor, breathes, now every Himalayan fountain seethes.'

--Verses which vividly reflect the militant friendship between our two peoples. Today, the Chinese and Pakistan peoples face the common tasks of combating imperialism and hegemonism, safeguarding national independence and building our respective countries, and our friendship and amicable cooperation are steadily growing in strength and developing."

He expressed the sincere wish for the unity, stability, prosperity and strength of Pakistan. He concluded with emphasis: "The Chinese Government and people will unswervingly give firm support to the Pakistan Government and people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty against foreign interference and subversion. We resolutely support you in your efforts for the self-determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir!"

#### EUROPE

##### FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SPANISH ROYAL COUPLE

##### Visits Hangchow Brigade

OW201626Y Peking NCNA in English 1556 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hangchow, 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain and other distinguished Spanish guests received a warm welcome at the tea-producing Meichiawu brigade in Hangchow this morning. They were accompanied on the visit by Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Tieh Ying, chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and his wife.

The king and the queen had a discussion with leading members of the brigade, inquiring about the development of production and the life of the members, while sampling the famous Lungching tea. The guests then went to inspect a tea plantation on hillsides. The king and the queen and Vice-Chairman Ulanfu joined a group of girls in picking tea leaves, the king carrying a basket and the queen putting on a straw hat. They also made a round of a tea processing workshop in the production brigade and called at a kindergarten and peasant homes. Claspings the hand of a leading member of the brigade, King Juan Carlos said: "I am very glad to have seen your brigade. The visit will live in my memory as a nice trip." The distinguished Spanish guests also visited the Lingyin Monastery and the Liuho Pagoda today.

##### Leaves Hangchow for Shanghai

OW202158Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1435 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpt] Hangchow, 20 Jun--King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia left Hangchow by special plane this afternoon for a visit to Shanghai.

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Seeing them off at the airport were responsible persons of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the Chekiang Provincial Military District of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Hangchow Municipal Revolutionary Committee, including Tieh Ying and his wife, Kuan Chun-ting, Wang Fang, Wang Po-ping, Liu I-fu and Chen Wen-shu.

#### Arrival in Shanghai

OW201854Y Peking NCNA in English 1805 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--Their Majesties King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain and their party arrived in Shanghai from Hangchow by special plane this afternoon in the company of Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Ulanfu and Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Wen-chin.

The distinguished Spanish guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by Peng Chung, second vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and his wife Lo Ping; Wang Yi-ping, Yang Fu-chen and Yang Shih-fa, vice-chairmen of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and Su Pu-ching, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, as well as two thousand young people.

Today the main streets in Shanghai were decorated with huge streamers of welcome inscribed in Chinese and in Spanish. A warm festive atmosphere prevailed everywhere, with colourful bunting fluttering in the breeze.

As the king and the queen alighted from the plane, the airport was astir with jubilation. Local artists played the Spanish work of music "Madrif". Girls in national costumes performed the Chinese dances "Butterflies" and "Palace lanterns". The well-wishers cheered: "Welcome, welcome, a warm welcome" in Spanish. Beaming, the king and queen waved repeatedly to them in acknowledgement.

#### Peng Chung Hosts Banquet

OW202047Y Peking NCNA in English 2029 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome Their Majesties King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain and the other distinguished guests in their party. Peng Chung, second vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, played host at the banquet.

Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Chang Wen-chin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, attended.

Second Vice-Chairman Peng Chung and King Juan Carlos proposed toasts at the banquet which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. Peng Chung said: "With great pleasure, we people of Shanghai have followed with keen interest the king and the queen's friendly visit in our country over the last few days. We are overjoyed at the arrival in Shanghai today of the king and the queen who have brought us the profound friendship of the Spanish people."

King Juan Carlos said in his toast: "My visit to the People's Republic of China will come to a close in your city." He went on: "We have seen various aspects of new China.

"The tremendous efforts made by the Chinese people under the wise leadership of their leaders to overcome all difficulties and develop their economy have left us with the deepest impression." "The enormous industrial power of this immense city and its ramification in all fields of science and technology, we feel, represent the reality and strength of development that the Chinese people propose to realize," he said.

Among those present were leading members of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, scientists, professors, writers, artists and noted figures from other circles. During the banquet, Shanghai artists performed Chinese and Spanish music. This afternoon, the king and queen and their party visited the Shanghai industrial exhibition in the company of Vice-Chairman Ulanfu, Second Vice-Chairman Peng Chung and his wife.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER CHANG WEN-CHIN VIEWS SPAIN, WEST EUROPE

LD191107Y Madrid ABC in Spanish 13 Jun 78 pp 1, 96 LD

[EFE interview with Vice Foreign Minister Chang Wen-chin: "Peking's Support for Spain's Entry Into Europe"--date and place not specified]

[Text] The visit to China--the PRC--by the king and queen of Spain is not only important as a unique event in relations between these countries, but is also of great international significance. This is what Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Chang Wen-chin told EFE.

[Chang Wen-chin]: We are convinced the visit will be a great success in the rapprochement between our two countries and in imparting a vigorous boost to our friendly and trade relations. In recent years we have had few contacts and limited economic relations. Nor have we greatly stimulated our mutual acquaintance, though the people in China have always cherished fond feelings for Spain, and we know the Spanish also feel the same toward us.

This much is easy to understand: Under current historical conditions and despite the distance separating us, we have no conflicts with each other. Despite our different political systems, we Spaniards and Chinese have the same desires for sovereignty, independence and security.

We have seen, since His Majesty Juan Carlos ascended the throne as king of Spain, that his desires in foreign policy are wise. For instance, he champions friendship among all countries on the basis of their independence and sovereignty, and not at their expense. We believe Spain can join the great European Community in order to achieve a strong Europe and a strong Spain.

We know that thanks to their geographical position the Spaniards must not only remain united with the rest of the continent but also with Mediterranean and African countries, and that security with Atlantic countries is essential. We know they desire peace, but the Spaniards must not harbor any illusions, since their hope lies in national defense. We sympathize with and appreciate Spain's policy in this connection and we have many points in common with regard to international topics. Therefore now, on the eve of their majesties visit, it can be said that this will be a rich, historic event in our relations and will exert a great influence on international policy.

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[Question] You mentioned Spanish national defense, the creation of a strong Europe, a danger which transcends both Chinese and Spaniards and the fact that the security of Atlantic countries is essential. Does all this mean China would view Spain's possible membership in NATO sympathetically?

[Answer] We believe the current nature of NATO is very different from when it was founded. Until the early fifties the Soviet Union was still a socialist country, but since Krushchev's advent to power that country has become social-imperialist, ambitious, expansionist abroad and hegemonic, since it is struggling for world control.

This year the USSR's expansionist and aggressive activities have escalated, especially in the Middle East and in the Horn and the center of Africa.

What they want is to gain a hold on resources, lines of communication and strategic areas in order to surround and subjugate Europe. The USSR tells everyone about disarmament and peace and security, but only to mislead and lull European countries, to undermine their unity and divide them. In addition, the USSR is in an expansionist phase and wishes to occupy U.S. positions. We must therefore unite with forces opposed to Soviet social-imperialism.

It is therefore necessary to establish close ties with Western Europe. We are not thinking, however, of any kind of military alliance with it or any other area of the world.

[Question] NATO is at present controlled by the United States, a country China constantly denounces as imperialist. Does China believe the United States should remain within the organization?

[Answer] We must face reality. Under current circumstances Europe cannot stand up to an attack from the USSR just with its own forces. Therefore, it needs U.S. support.

I believe the United States has a tendency to control and manipulate Europe, which we oppose. But, herein lies a problem requiring careful analysis: Is the United States willing or not to defend Europe? Because, in the event of a war it is quite possible for the United States to abandon its responsibility, as has been shown in two world wars. At first it was neutral and thus gained great benefits through arms sales. When the contenders were already exhausted, it entered these wars to gain the economic benefits stemming from victory.

Now, the Atlantic Ocean cannot prevent the spread of conflagration, but countries somewhat further away are always less brave than those on the frontline. We therefore believe that to achieve an effective defense Europe must unite and remain alongside the United States, never under conditions of inferiority but maintaining an equality that will allow it to maintain a position which is not subordinate.

[Question] China feels threatened by the USSR and asserts that Europe is also threatened. Does this mean these two sides should unite to face the common danger?

[Answer] Yes. Our stance is to unite with all countries which are victims of imperialist aggression. The threat is from the USSR and the United States, but with a difference between the two versions of imperialism: The United States is sliding downhill. It tends merely to defend existing interests.

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HUA KUO-FENG MEETS GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

OW211244Y Peking NCNA in English 1238 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, this afternoon met and had a sincere and friendly conversation with Christian Semler, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany, and the delegation of the CPG Central Committee he is leading. The meeting proceeded in a fraternal, cordial atmosphere throughout.

Among those present was Feng Hsuan, member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy head of its International Liaison Department.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

LIBERIAN PRESIDENT TOLBERT CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

State Council Banquet

OW201935Y Peking NCNA in English 1921 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Chinese State Council gave a grand banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening, warmly welcoming William Richard Tolbert, president of the Republic of Liberia, and the other distinguished Liberian guests. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien presided over this evening's banquet. The national flags of Liberia and China hung side by side in the banqueting hall.

Present at the banquet were Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chen Mu-hua, vice-premier of the State Council; Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs; and Huang Chen, minister of culture. They joined the distinguished guests from Liberia in expressing the hope that the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Liberia and the friendship between the two peoples would develop constantly.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and President Tolbert spoke at the banquet.

At the end of the speeches, the military band played the national anthems of Liberia and China respectively.

Present were also leading members of government departments concerned, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, including Chang Hai-feng, Chen Chieh, Cheng Fei, Chao Fan, Chang Pai-fa, Wang I-chih, Kuo Chien, Wang Ping-chien, Sung Ko-jen, Yang Chun, Li Ching-chuan, Yen Chih-hsiang, Shih Shao-hua, Li Lien-ching, Wang Jo-shui, Li Li-kung and Yang Chi, and Wang Jen-san, Chinese ambassador to Liberia.

The Liberian Ambassador to China and Mrs. John Daniel Cox, officials of the Liberian Embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries to China attended.

This afternoon, President Tolbert and other distinguished Liberian guests visited the exhibition on learning from Tachai in the company of Chao Fan, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry.

## Text of Li Hsien-nien Speech

OW201635Y Peking NCNA in English 1623 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's speech at the banquet in honour of President Tolbert this evening:

Your Excellency William Richard Tolbert, respected president of the Republic of Liberia,

Distinguished guests from Liberia, friends and comrades:

We are most happy that His Excellency President William Richard Tolbert of the Republic of Liberia, crossing vast oceans, has come to China on a state visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government, bringing with him the sentiments of friendship of the Liberian people for the Chinese people. Please allow me, on behalf of Chairman and Premier Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the Chinese Government and people, to extend our warm welcome to his excellency the president and the other distinguished guests from Liberia.

The Republic of Liberia is a beautiful and richly-endowed country on the West Coast of Africa. We are glad to note that the industrious and talented Liberian people, under the leadership of President Tolbert, have persisted in the unity of the nation and the country and achieved gratifying successes in developing the national economy and building up the country.

In international affairs, the Government of Liberia pursues a non-aligned policy, upholds African unity, opposes interference in African affairs by outside forces, supports the African national liberation movements and stands for the settlement of disputes between African states through consultations. These just positions and actions of the Liberian Government have made beneficial contributions to the African and Third World people's cause of unity against hegemonism. The Chinese Government and people sincerely wish you continuous new victories on your road to progress.

Constituting a significant part of the Third World and the non-aligned movement, Africa is an important force. Today, the non-aligned movement, as a mighty force in the contemporary struggle against hegemonism, imperialism and colonialism, is playing a more and more important role in international affairs. The numerous non-aligned countries pursue an independent policy of peace and neutrality, stand for stronger unity and cooperation of the developing countries, support the people of the Third World countries in their struggle to win or safeguard national independence and for the establishment of a new international economic order, and strongly condemn superpower hegemonism. These just propositions and moves of theirs have made positive contributions to widely arousing the people of the Third World to an unremitting struggle to win and defend the national rights and interests of the Third World countries, thus winning extensive sympathy and support among the people of all countries. China and the numerous non-aligned countries of Africa belong to the Third World, and the Chinese people have followed with sincerity and joy the steady development and brilliant achievements of the non-aligned movement. The Chinese Government and people have always given their firm support to the just struggle of the non-aligned movement.

The hegemonist powers have always regarded the progress of the non-aligned movement as an obstacle to their policies of aggression and war. The late-coming superpower, which is wildly ambitious, all the more hates and fears this movement. In its attempt to weaken and split the non-aligned movement and change its character and orientation so as to bring the movement within the orbit of its contention for world hegemony with the other superpower, this superpower has deliberately used all despicable means to carry out sabotage. Switching from its past way of mocking the non-aligned movement, it now professes support but adopts the tactics of the "Trojan horse"--using its agents for interference and sabotage from within. It is also sowing dissension and creating splits among the non-aligned countries. By its own criteria it has willfully labelled some countries as "progressive" and abused many others as "reactionary" or "conservative". It even asserts that progressive countries must not stand together with reactionary or conservative ones. It hopes thus to achieve its sinister aim of splitting the non-aligned movement, disintegrating OAU and undermining the unity of the Third World.

There is now much discussion by world opinion of the country that plays the role of a mercenary in Africa and a "Trojan horse" within the non-aligned movement. It is being accused of betraying the principle of non-alignment and openly serving hegemonism. It is extraordinary that such a country should style itself a non-aligned country! Many African and other Third World countries are very angry at its disruptive role in the non-aligned movement and seriously doubtful about its non-aligned qualifications. We believe all this to be justifiable.

The African people are going through a severe test in the face of increased superpower aggression and rivalry in Africa. The unity of the African countries and peoples is most feared by the superpowers. If the great African people want to defeat their ferocious enemy and win the complete liberation of the African continent, they must in the course of struggle make great efforts to uphold and strengthen African militant unity against imperialism and hegemonism. They should wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the superpowers' vicious schemes and sordid acts to sabotage African unity. Although there exist problems or disputes between African countries due to historical or other reasons, it is fully possible and most necessary for them to reach reasonable solutions on the major premise of opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism in accordance with the Charter of OAU and through peaceful consultations on the principles of seeking common ground on major questions while reserving differences on minor ones and mutual accommodation and mutual understanding. African affairs should be settled by Africans themselves. The louder and louder cry against interference and meddling from outside shows that the great African people are not to be bullied. Recently, some African countries worked together and actively supported the Zairian people in repulsing the renewed mercenary invasion engineered by a superpower. This vividly demonstrated the strength of African countries and people fighting in unity against their common enemy--hegemonism. The conference of the heads of state of six west African countries held not long ago in Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, successfully brought about reconciliation among some west African countries and strengthened the unity and cooperation of the countries in this region. The victorious progress of the African people's united struggle against hegemonism served not only to defend their national independence but also greatly inspire and support the other Third World peoples and all other peoples in their just struggles against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism as well as upset the strategic dispositions of the superpowers for seeking world hegemony.

The Chinese people sincerely wish the great African people continuous and greater victories. The Chinese people will always stand steadfastly on the side of their African brothers so that they may support, encourage and learn from each other and advance together. We are convinced that final victory will belong to the united and militant African people and that superpower hegemonism and all foreign forces of aggression will be driven out of Africa completely.

Both China and Liberia are developing countries belonging to the Third World. Our two peoples have forged a profound fraternal friendship in their common struggle. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have developed satisfactorily. Now, His Excellency President Tolbert has come in person for a visit to China, which marks another new stage in the relations between our two countries. His excellency's current visit of great significance will open a new chapter of increased friendship between the Chinese and Liberian peoples and expanded friendly cooperation between our two countries. We wish President Tolbert a completely successful visit.

Now, I propose a toast: To the prosperity of the Republic of Liberia and the well-being of its people, to the steady development of the friendship between the Chinese and Liberian peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, to the new victories for the African people in their united struggle against hegemonism, to the health of His Excellency President Tolbert, to the health of the other distinguished guests from Liberia, to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and to the health of all friends and comrades present here!

#### Tolbert Speech

OW201732Y Peking NCNA in English 1712 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of the speech of Liberian President William Richard Tolbert at the banquet in his honour here this evening:

Mr. Vice-Chairman and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien; distinguished high officials of the Chinese Communist Party and the Government of the People's Republic of China; excellencies, members of the diplomatic corps; ladies and gentlemen; friends:

Hailing from the West Coast of Africa, on this first historic visit of a Liberian head of state to the continent of Asia, we are deeply grateful for your kind invitation, your ovative welcome and reception, and for your warm and tender hospitality. Here amidst this great people of destiny, indeed the weariness of a long journey pales in the glow of awe and happiness which so splendidly invigorates the Chinese homeland--this cradle of creative human history and culture.

We salute the marvels of antiquity so well preserved and enshrined in the People's Republic. We congratulate you for the momentum of unity you maintain in lifting high the great banner of Mao Tsetung's Thought and action. We are gratified to note that the People's Republic is the member of the global triangle of power which undertakes the role of spokesman for nations of the Third World.

We applaud the wise and courageous leadership of this great socialist nation for championing the causes of small nations and opposing the dominance of small countries by big ones; the oppression of weak countries by strong ones, and the exploitation of poor countries by rich ones.

And we deeply appreciate your initiatives of friendly cooperation and substantive aid to the countries of Africa, from which Liberia is beginning to experience benefits.

Your identity with the total emancipation and progress of people everywhere and your special emphasis on greater modernization and scientific education are exciting indications of China's impressive metamorphosis, dynamic with the challenges of humanity across the globe. In an age affected by super-power politics, by the division of our one world into spheres of influence, and by the strong seeking to dominate the weak, and the rich exploiting the poor, it is this place which speaks symbolically to the neo-imperialist forces, the practitioners of domination, apartheid and racism, concurring in the views of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng that all countries, big or small, are equal, that the affairs of each country should be managed by its own people and that international affairs should be settled by the countries concerned through consultations and dialogue on equal footing.

The foreign policy of Liberia is founded on the principles which call for the preservation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each individual country; we seek to promote friendship and cooperation between Liberia and all states of the world on the basis of mutual respect; and Liberia adheres strictly to the principles of the non-aligned countries movement, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Charter.

We are convinced that the spirit of detente should be possessed by and demonstrated among all nations, in their relations, one to the other, to which every country should make valid contributions of whatever magnitude, to occasion a wholesome functioning world society. Similarly, in the discussions and consideration of actions to be taken for disarmament, all nations should be sincerely and totally involved, as in the event of a global holocaust, in some way or the other, every one would be affected, irrespective of size, economic potentiality or geographic location.

In the consideration of detente, African liberation must also be taken into positive account. And similarly, in the decision for disarmament, the restoration of human dignity in Africa must be positively included.

In faithful conformity with the founding spirit of our nation, we totally abhor and deplore the denial of liberty and human dignity to our brothers and sisters in southern Africa in particular and mankind everywhere. Thus, we are wholly committed to the total liberation of Africa from the injustices and inhumanities of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racist minority rule and apartheid. Equally so are we opposed to all forms of domination, however disguised.

Africa is still distressfully a continent harrassed by colonialism, racial oppression, neo-colonialism, economic exploitation and inequities. By external interferences in the internal affairs of Africa, the problems of our continent are rendered more complicated and difficult to be resolved. In consequence, there abounds much political instability and social unrest.

Verily, with insistence we urge that Africa be left to the Africans, so that the people of our continent, in meeting their challenge, can freely engage in progress and development, timely attend their priorities, retain their own values and achieve their national objectives. The problems of Africa are more complex than most non-Africans seem to understand, and there are no simple solutions thereto. Those nations which feel they have easy solutions to the problems of Africa, and can resolve these problems not yielding to the matured wisdom and understanding of the Africans, are merely deluding themselves. African leaders are dedicated and are willing and ready to harness their resources to bring freedom, justice, peace and prosperity to their continent. We Therefore appeal to all those who wish to aid us to do so in a manner that can leave Africans uninhibited to solve their own problems.

Mr. Vice-Chairman and Vice-Premier: Our two nations, respectively, representing the oldest republic in Africa and the oldest continuing civilization in the world, have in this generation been brought together by auspicious winds blowing to lofty mutual goals and objectives. Together at the first African-Asian Conference in Bandung, Indonesia, in 1955, China and Liberia resolutely stood in recognition of the solidarity of Afro-Asian peoples, in the pursuit of peace, and in early support of the liberation of Africa from colonial rule and racist regimes. Since that time, your country has played a consistently positive role in the drama of human emancipation.

Productively, our two nations are endowed with enormous resources of iron ore. Rice constitutes our staple food. A few of our major trading partners are members of the European Economic Community with which we are forging firmer ties of cooperation. And we both nurture strong commercial and industrial links in Asia. Like the people of China, Liberians are exerting a resolute national will to ensure continuing improvement of our people's livelihood. With much admiration for your example, we know what it means to serve our people with heart and soul, with commitment and dedication.

In a process of expanding economic growth, we, like you, are linking the unity of our people to the fundamentals of self-reliant progress, such as modern infrastructures, vibrant industries and agricultural self-sufficiency, ever striving to achieve our objectives in the shortest possible time. To raise our people permanently from the proverbial "mats on the floor to mattresses on the bed," in the spirit of humanistic capitalism, we are internally engaged in a war against man's eternal enemies of ignorance, disease and poverty, demanding the total involvement of all our people, through self-help development and other projects, rural and urban. And in today's world of advancing technology, we, too are stressing the necessity for scientific and vocational training in our educational programs.

We view the pursuit of peace as the prelude for popular progress. And peaceful co-existence we accept as an appropriate framework for international cooperation and development.

We deeply share the Third World's anxieties that a new international economic order, narrowing the gap between worlds of hunger and of luxurious living, has been too long postponed, and, accordingly, should be brought into existence without further delay. And we fully share with you the determination that nations should not permit the race of arms to hinder or prevent the upliftment of the human race.

Mr. Vice-Chairman and Vice-Premier: It is truly heartening to note that all these remarkable similarities in our policies and outlooks owe their existence not to our recent contacts or identity of ideology, but to the historic roots of our consuming concern for the well-being of mankind. It is equally satisfying and gratifying to note that in less than two years of formal diplomatic relations this concern for mankind has been manifested by practical actions which the Liberian people can appreciate.

In keeping with your magnanimous five principles of sincere and peaceful co-existence as well as the eight principles, guiding economic and technical aid, more than one hundred Chinese experts are making significant contributions to our accelerated agricultural program. Through your timely technical assistance, Liberia is producing refined sugar and will soon possess facilities for the production of industrial alcohol.

As formally proposed by you, the construction of a national sports complex in Liberia is under timely and progressive consideration. Your emphasis on technical on-the-job training for our people is laudable, and we underscore with much gratitude your willingness to provide interest-free loans for some of our agro-industrial projects. Indeed, we attach great significance to this area of development, as it would improve the well-being of our people in a very substantial manner.

Mr. Vice-Chairman and Vice-Premier: Most distinguished friends, this is our one world-- a world of large and small nations; a world of rich and poor; a world of the strong and of the weak; a world of varied races and inestimable potential.

Bandung is almost a generation behind us, but no less at stake before us lies the prize of a peaceful cooperative and prosperous world environment. Since 1955, when first we fostered freedom together, the emergence of scores of independent nations in Asia and Africa has not eliminated the evil forces of economic exploitation, racial oppression, and big power domination.

In the face of global human imperatives, indeed, mankind remains the single, most important challenge of all nations and peoples. Thus, in extending their contacts and deepening their friendship, all peoples, realizing their inter-dependence, must work together to shape a better life for humanity. Let us re-emphasize to all our peoples the concept and practice of self-reliance so that they with ever accelerating pace can surge ahead into the spotlights of modernity. As we strive to bring greater momentum to their spirit of industry and thrift, may they become imbued with a greater sense of valor and integrity, pressing ever forward with extended vision of a noble destiny to achieve.

We must wage a more intense war against ignorance and oppression. We must battle more heroically against disease and destruction. We must triumph victoriously over poverty and repression. Alas, together we must reject selfish interference with destructive arms but embracingly accept the laudable, objective intervention with substantive development and progress, to uplift the masses of mankind.

In the revolution to achieve a more wholesome functioning world society, let us re-awaken the consciousness of a loftier calibre of humanity, whereby, in the words of a noted poet:

"Nation with nation, land with land,  
Un-armed shall be as comrades free;  
In every heart and brain shall throb  
The pulse of true fraternity."

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Distinguished officials, excellencies, members of the diplomatic corps, ladies and gentlemen, friends: I ask you sincerely to join with me in a lusty toast to the health, and continuing personal well-being of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, and to the success and ever upward spiralling prosperity of the People's Republic of China, to the continuous development of the friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Liberia, and to the peace and security of the whole world.

#### Eastern Bloc Walkout

OW201459Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1438 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 20 Jun (AFP)--For the eleventh time since the death of Mao Tse-tung and the third since the beginning of the month the eight representatives of the Eastern bloc countries, headed by Cuba, tonight created a diplomatic incident by walking out of an official banquet in Peking. They were protesting against a bitter attack on Cuba and the Soviet Union by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien at a banquet given in honour of Liberian President William Tolbert, who arrived here today on a 10-day official visit. It was the first time a Chinese leader had made such a lengthy attack on Cuba whose representative, Enrique Bryon, gave the signal to walk out to his comrades from the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Mongolia when he heard Mr Li describe Cuba as a "mercenary in Africa" and the "Trojan horse within the non-aligned movement." Mr Li did not mention Cuba by name, however. This attack on Cuba followed last month's allegedly Soviet and Cuban-backed rebel attack on Zaire's southern province of Shaba.

Earlier in his speech Mr Li also attacked the Soviet in harsh terms that would by themselves have justified the usual walkout. The Soviet Union, also not mentioned by name, was accused of having weakened and divided the non-aligned movement and of having used "all despicable means to carry out sabotage" of the movement, notably by using a "Trojan horse" to undermine it from within.

#### Visits Mao Memorial

OW210736Y Peking NCNA in English 0722 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--William Richard Tolbert, president of the Republic of Liberia, paid his respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall here this morning, accompanied by Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying. President Tolbert presented a wreath before the statue of Chairman Mao. The silk ribbon of the wreath was inscribed: "To the reverend and sacred memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung, renowned leader of the great Chinese people. May his soul rest in eternal peace." President Tolbert then walked slowly into the main hall and stood in silent tribute in front of the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung. President Tolbert's entourage also paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

#### Talks Continue 21 June

OW210907Y Peking NCNA in English 0857 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and President W.R. Tolbert of the Republic of Liberia continued talks here today.

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OMAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 20 JUNE

OW201335Y Peking NCNA in English 1305 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--Qais 'Abd al-Munim Zawawi, minister of state for foreign affairs of Oman, and his party arrived in Peking by special plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to China. Present at the airport to greet them were Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs; Chung Hsi-tung, vice-foreign minister; Sung Chih-kuang, assistant minister of foreign affairs; Yan Chih-hsiang, deputy director-general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China; Chou Chueh, acting director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry; and Cheng Yuan-hsing and Yen Hung-liang, deputy department directors of the Foreign Ministry. Diplomatic envoys of Arab countries to China were also present.

Huang Hua Talks

OW210906Y Peking NCNA in English 0849 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--Huang Hua, Chinese minister of foreign affairs, held talks with Qais 'Abd al-Munim Zawawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, here this morning.

Taking part in the talks on the Omani side were 'Abd al-Aziz Muhammad ar-Rawas, under secretary for information affairs in the Ministry of Information and Culture; Sadiq Jawad Sulayman, chief of political affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ahmad 'Abd an-Nabi al-Makki, Omani ambassador to France; Malalah 'Ali Habib, Omani ambassador to Iran; Mahmud Mahmud Abu an-Nasr, Omani permanent representative to the United Nations; Ibrahim Hamud as-Subhi, deputy chief of protocol affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Ahmad Farid al-Bakr, director of the Third Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Chung Hsi-tung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Chou Chueh and Cheng Yuan-hsing, acting director and deputy director of the West Asian and North African Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry. Prior to the talks, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Zawawi and his party paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall here.

FANG I MEETS IRANIAN EDUCATION DELEGATION

OW210909Y Peking NCNA in English 0853 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--Fang I, vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the education delegation from Iran led by Reza Mazlouman and Bijan Khoram, vice-ministers of education, here this morning. Present were Mahmood Taghavy, charge d'affaires ad interim, and Hossein Shojaie, cultural counsellor, of the Iranian Embassy here. Li Chi, Chinese vice-minister of education, was also present.

AFP REPORTS PALESTINIAN, IRAQI STUDENTS CLASH IN PEKING

OW201229Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1150 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 29 Jun (AFP)--About a dozen Palestinian and Iraqi students clashed violently last night at Peking's Foreign Language Institute.

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A Palestinian student was hurt on the wrist, according to a Palestinian source. The incident had a political background. The Palestinian students from the institute alleged in a communique today that they had been attacked by Iraqi students armed with sticks at the instigation of Iraqi diplomats in Peking. But an Iraqi diplomat told AFP that the Iraqi Embassy knew nothing of the incident.

The incident began when anti-Palestinian propaganda of Iraqi origin was sent back to the Iraqi students, the Palestinian students claimed. The publications were accompanied by fierce anti-Iraqi slogans such as "Down with the bloodthirsty, neo-fascist Iraqi regime" and "You are behaving like (Israeli Premier Menahem) Begin against the Palestinians," the communique said.

The Peking Foreign Language Institute is attended by several hundred foreign students who are there to learn Chinese.

#### WESTERN HEMISPHERE

#### CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON NPC DELEGATION'S VISIT TO MEXICO

##### Ambassador's Reception

OW181532Y Peking NCNA in English 1455 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Mexico City, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador Liu Pu gave a grand reception at the Chinese Embassy here this evening in connection with the visit of the delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress led by Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

Present at the reception were Rodolfo Gonzalez Guevara, president of the Grand Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, and his wife; Jesus Cabrera, president of the Senate Foreign Relations Commission and representative of the president of the Senate Grand Commission, and his wife; President Manzanilla of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, and his wife; Maria Emilia Tellez, under-secretary of foreign affairs; and General Juan Antonio, under-secretary of national defence, and his wife.

Members of the congressional group to welcome the Chinese delegation and a number of other senators and deputies were present. Among the 600 persons attending the reception were Virginia Chapa, president of the Mexican Society of Friends of People's China, Maria Elena de Torres, vice-president of the Mexico-China Friendship Association, personages of various other circles as well as Chinese nationals. Foreign diplomatic envoys accredited here were also present. An atmosphere of friendship and cordiality prevailed over the party during which hosts and guests proposed numerous toasts to the continuous development of the friendship between the peoples of China and Mexico.

The Chinese delegation, accompanied by Senator Jesus Cabrera, visited the Mexico Institute and the National Museum of Anthropology and History in the capital yesterday morning. Yesterday afternoon, the group went to the State of Tlaxcala where it toured a zone of newly reclaimed land in the company of the state governor and listened to an account of the local peasants' efforts to develop agricultural production.

This morning the delegation, accompanied by Senator Jesus Cabrera, paid a visit to the "Miguel Hidalgo" oil refinery at Tula, Hidalgo State, and toured the famous Tula archaeological work zone in the same state.

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Wherever it went, the Chinese delegation was warmly received and attended to by Mexican friends.

#### Mexican President's Reception

OW201956Y Peking NCNA in English 1753 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Jun (HSINHUA)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo received the delegation of the National People's Congress of China led by Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, at the presidential palace of Los Pinos this evening.

Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei conveyed to President Lopez Portillo regards from Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Yeh Chien-ying and Premier Hua Kuo-feng, as well as greetings from the Chinese people to the Mexican people.

President Lopez Portillo warmly welcomed the Chinese delegation. He expressed the hope that the friendly relations between the two countries will further develop. Referring to his planned visit to China next October, he said that "during the visit, we shall not only have conversations with the Chinese leaders, but can also learn from the ancient wisdom and new experience of the Chinese people." He expressed thanks to the greetings of Chairman Yeh and Premier Hua, and asked Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei to convey his greetings to them.

Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei said that the friendly relations between the two countries will grow as a result of the visit of the NPC delegation. He also said that the government and people of China are looking forward with enthusiasm to President Lopez Portillo's visit to China in October.

Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe, president of the Grand Commission of the Chamber of Senators of Mexico, and members of the Mexican Congress delegation organized for the reception of the Chinese NPC delegation were present on the occasion.

Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Liu Pu was also present.

In the same afternoon, the NPC delegation headed by Chi Peng-fei met Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs Santiago Roel Garcia, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

#### BRIEFS

PLANT STUDY GROUP TO MEXICO--Peking, 14 Jun--A 4-member tropical and subtropical plants study group of the Chinese Academy of Sciences led by Li Fa-tao, deputy head of the Tropical Plants Department under the South China Tropical Plant Research Institute, left here for Mexico by air yesterday evening in accordance with a programme of the Sino-Mexican scientific and technical cooperation agreement. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1237 GMT 14 Jun 78 OW]

SOIL SCIENCE DELEGATION TO CANADA--Peking, 14 Jun--A Chinese delegation to the Eleventh Congress of the International Society of Soil Science left here for Canada yesterday. Leader of the delegation is Professor Li Ching-kuei, president of the Chinese Society of Pedology and deputy director of the Nanking Institute of Pedology, Academia Sinica. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1259 GMT 14 Jun 78 OW]

## LI HSIEN-NIEN SPEAKS AT FINANCE-TRADE CONFERENCE

OW201219Y Peking NCNA in English 1206 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the party Central Committee, made an important speech at the National Conference on Finance and Trade, which opened here today.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, he sent good wishes to the country's 12 million workers in these sectors. He praised their contributions to socialist revolution and construction, naming them as an important, worthy part of the Chinese working class.

He said: "Victory in the Chinese revolution of the past was won under the guidance of Chairman Mao's principle of self-reliance. We must continue to follow this principle in our future struggle to build a modern, powerful socialist country. This principle means mobilizing our eight hundred million people to vigorously develop production, science and technology. Undoubtedly, we must strive to develop our foreign trade and to have effective exchanges with foreign countries, so as to assimilate as far as possible everything good from elsewhere. Our purpose, however, remains that of enabling our people to adopt, as quickly as possible, the most advanced technologies and methods to develop production and increase our self-reliance."

He dealt with the following four points:

1. Role of financial and trade work;
2. Grasp class struggle in these fields;
3. Improve management;
4. Strengthen party leadership over financial and trade work.

Vice-Chairman Li first made the point that industry and agriculture are the basis of financial and trade work. "Only when production is greatly expanded can financial and commercial work grow. This does not mean, however, that its subordinate role in the general process of social production puts financial and commercial work in a passive position. Production determines exchange and distribution; they in turn have an important and dynamic function that is indispensable to production. This is very clear under the socialist system. When exchange and distribution are organized well, production can be carried out according to state plan and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results."

He stressed the importance of commerce and of service trades. "Some comrades among us are not making full use of the laws of socialist commodity production to serve a planned socialist economy on a large scale. This is because they have not, up till now, freed themselves from the habits of a small holder. Their goal in agriculture, more or less consciously, is still some kind of self-contained or semi-self contained economy. In industry, they yearn for 'all-embracing complexes,' on a large scale or small, so that they, the reasoning goes, will not have to look to others for help.

"People with such mentality fail to see that expansion of production requires specialization, division of labour and cooperation and widening the area of exchange. Such exchange necessitates the strengthening and expansion of commerce and the service trades.

"But comrades whose vision is limited by small holder habits often underrate or neglect the importance of commercial and service work, thinking that organizing production means organizing only industrial and agricultural production. They do not understand that modern large-scale production cannot go ahead without a strong commercial and service network.

"This mentality, which leads to underestimating and neglecting commercial and service work has long been at odds with our country's planned socialist economy and will continue to be so; the closer we advance towards the goal of four modernizations, the more obvious this will become. Therefore, we must correct this erroneous thinking."

On the question of grasping class struggle in finance and commerce, Vice-Chairman Li noted: "Like in other fields, the present focus in the field of finance and commerce is to give good leadership to the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. On no account should we underrate the serious sabotage they caused in these sectors as regards line, organization, regulations and workers' ideology.

"We must continue in-depth criticism of the gang's ideological and political influence in relation to current problems in various units and thoroughly eliminate them."

Vice-Chairman Li commended the present struggle in many places against speculation, embezzlement and theft alongside the struggle to expose, criticize and investigate the gang of four. He stated that the party Central Committee will give the lead to this struggle throughout the country at an appropriate time.

Vice-Chairman Li Hsien-nien criticized flaws in management in financial and trade work. "In order to push forward the work, shortcomings and problems should be exposed boldly," he said. "All financial and trade departments should measure themselves against the yardstick of advanced units, find out where they are lagging behind, sum up experience and strive to improve the level of management. Advanced units should press forward."

"To realize the four modernizations, it is essential to vigorously develop new trades and services, accumulate more funds, import and export on a large scale and to modernize commerce and service industries, financial practice and management. The conference should deal with the improvement of the level of management as a matter of priority," he said.

"This problem, which exist also in agriculture, industry and transport and communications," he went on, "is pressing and has to be taken hold of firmly and called for attention by the whole party."

On strengthening party leadership over financial and trade work, Vice-Chairman Li stressed two points: One was the need to grasp industry, agriculture and commerce simultaneously; the other was to grasp politics and economics at the same time, that is, taking hold of the three great revolutions of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiments. He said: "Lin Piao and the gang of four pitted politics and economics against each other and would not allow people to say that politics was expressed in one's work. Under the command of proletarian politics, it is essential at present to grasp economics, grasp work so as to guarantee that the general task of the new period can be accomplished.

"Strengthening party leadership over financial and trade work means resolutely carrying out the line, principles and policies of the party Central Committee on economic, financial and trade work, and conscientiously solving the cadre question in financial and trade organizations at all levels, beginning with putting leading bodies in order."

He called for stronger political and ideological education among financial and trade workers so as to restore and carry forward the fine traditions on the financial and trade front of hard struggle and wholehearted service to the people and to correct the unhealthy tendencies created by Lin Biao and the gang of four.

Vice-Chairman Li said in conclusion: "We have started a new, great Long March toward the four modernizations. As rear service organizations, the financial and trade departments must do all in their power to ensure the victory of the Long March."

#### ANHWEI REVOKES TITLES OF FAKE TACHING-TYPE ENTERPRISES

OW191159Y Peking NCPA Domestic Service in Chinese 0803 GMT 14 Jun 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 14 June editor's note and report by Yao Yen-ko on action taken by Anhwei Provincial Party Committee to revoke titles of four fake Taching-type enterprises]

[Text] Peking, 14 Jun--The PEOPLE'S DAILY editor's note says: Seeking truth from facts is our fine tradition and a noteworthy characteristic by which the Communist Party distinguishes itself from all other political parties. To be an honest person-honest in word and honest in deed--is the minimum requirement for a Communist Party member. In the past few years, the "gang of four" seriously damaged our party's tradition and work style and ruined social morality. Under their influence, such evil practices as lying, exaggerating, empty talk, resorting to deception and winning fame by cheating the public have been rampant. In the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," we must eliminate chaos, restore order and eradicate their pernicious influence. Leading cadres at various levels should be good at grasping the typical cases concocted by the "gang of four" for serious handling so as to educate the masses. The report from Anhwei is a good example.

The report by Yao Yen-ko says: In the movement to learn from Taching in industry and popularize Taching-type enterprises, the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee has carried forward the party's tradition of seeking truth from facts, has resolutely eliminated chaos and restored order and, by organizing mass inspections and evaluations, has decided to revoke the titles of the four "Taching-type enterprises" dished out by the "gang of four's" agent and bourgeois faction in Anhwei in the past by deception and trickery. This has been done to back up the masses of workers and cadres who said: "We do not want fakes, we want real Taching-type enterprises of our own creation." Beginning with last year's fourth quarter, the provincial party committee organized the masses to check out and evaluate more than 350 enterprises from lower to upper levels.

In addition, an inspection group was organized to recheck and confirm the 44 Taching-type enterprises throughout the province which had already won the title and another 120 enterprises recommended by various prefectures and municipalities last year for title approval. The checks and evaluations were conducted according to high standards and strict quality requirements. As a result, four enterprises, including the general machinery plant of the Tungling Nonferrous Metal Company, the Chinghsiang Company under the Tungling Nonferrous Metal Company, the Wuhu Bearing Plant (formerly known as the Wuhu Workers and Peasants Machinery Plant) and the Hsiac County Grape Wine Brewery were found to be typical fake cases concocted by the "gang of four's" agent in Anhwei.

Accordingly, the provincial party committee decided to revoke their Taching-type enterprise titles. Of the more than 120 Taching-type enterprises recommended by various localities last year for title approval, 77 were found to genuinely meet the required standards after checks and evaluations. Those having made certain achievements but still failing to meet the standards for Taching-type enterprises have not granted the title but are listed as advanced enterprises in learning from Taching.

Learning from Taching in industry and building Taching-type enterprises throughout the country is one of the important fighting tasks for carrying out the four modernizations. Our great leader Chairman Hua has directed us to work hard for several years and build one-third of our country's enterprises into Taching-type enterprises within the fifth 5-year plan period, in accordance with the original plan and standards for Taching-type enterprises.

While trying his utmost to sabotage the movement of learning from Taching in industry and building Taching-type enterprises throughout the country, the "gang of four's" agent in Anhwei arbitrarily conferred the Taching-type enterprise title upon several enterprises controlled by the backbone elements of his faction in defiance of the directive of the party Central Committee and the standards for Taching-type enterprises, and in disregard of the strong opposition of the masses of staff and workers.

The "outstanding achievements" and "rich experiences" originally reported were fabricated by the gang's followers as instructed, and charts, models and samples forwarded to the provincial and national learn-from-Taching exhibitions were simply fabricated out of a void. For example, the general machinery plant of the Tungling Nonferrous Metal Company lauded by the "gang of four's" agent in Anhwei as a pace setter of Taching-type enterprises was part of an "experimental plot" he used to push the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises in Anhwei.

To earnestly meet the "gang of four's" demands for usurping party and state power, they gave "introductory accounts of experiences" at five provincial conferences held since 1975 and turned this plant into a "model" of ferreting out "democrats" and "capitalist roaders," attacking veteran cadres and popularizing the experience of letting persons belonging to the "earthquake faction" exercise power on the industrial and communications front. The deeds of "persisting in serving the mines" and "having quadrupled its capacity" as exaggerated by the plant at the National exhibition on Learning From Taching were nothing but lies. Even 6 months after the smashing of the "gang of four" the gang's agent in Anhwei still instructed his factional backbone elements to rig up an unsuccessful "aggregate machine tool" and send it to the National Exhibition on Learning from Taching for display.

The perverted action of the "gang of four's" agent in Anhwei aroused strong discontent among the staff and workers of the four plants mentioned above. Many of them resisted. In order to curry favor with the "gang of four's" agent in Anhwei, a "fighting and dashing" element who controlled the Wuhu Bearing Plant bragged that the plant would fulfill a 1.5-million yuan industrial output value plan for 1975. However, the plant had achieved only a little more than half of the target by year's end.

In view of this, she forced the plant cadre responsible for planning and statistics to fabricate a report showing that the plant had made a 1,500,050 yuan "achievement." Pointing to wall slogans on learning from Taching's being "honest in three ways and strict in four aspects," the cadre angrily said: "If this is the case, I think we'd better tear down these slogans on learning from Taching."

In the summer of 1976, the workers and cadres of the general machinery plant of the Tungling Nonferrous Metal Company were very surprised to hear about their plant having become one of the Taching-type enterprises in the province. They said: "Regarding a unit like ours as a Taching-type enterprise is an out-and-out attempt to smear Taching."

After the smashing of the "gang of four", the gang's agent in Anhwei did his utmost to cover up facts and suppress the masses. As a result, the exposure and criticism movement launched by the province's industrial and communications enterprises in the first half of 1977 was ineffective, the first and second campaigns failed and investigation work basically never got started. Workers of these four enterprises said it well: "The whole country is eliminating the 'four pests' while Anhwei is still engaged in ferreting out 'capitalist roaders'; while the whole country is learning from Taching at high speed, Anhwei is still deceiving the central authorities."

At the end of June 1977, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua gave an important directive on solving the leadership problem in the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee, thereby strengthening it and promptly bringing about an excellent situation in the movement throughout the province. In the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and their agent in Anhwei, the cadres and workers of these four enterprises have thoroughly exposed and criticized their crimes of deception in the movement to build Taching-type enterprises throughout the province. Through exposure, criticism and the "three stresses" movement, the broad masses of cadres and people have received a profound education in political line, and their consciousness in learning from Taching has been raised.

The cadres and workers of the Wuhu Bearing Plant have declared: "We do not want to fake title demanded by the earthquake faction follower and granted by the 'gang of four's' agent in Anhwei; we want to turn our plant into a real Taching-type enterprise with our own efforts." They have made up their minds to work hard for 2 years and build the plant into a real Taching-type enterprise. After consolidation, the plant improved the situation that in the past saw production carried out without plans, technological work done without blueprints, quality determined without inspections and costs fixed without calculations. The rate of quality automobile bearings have increased to 91.5 percent from the past 50 percent.

#### FIRST MACHINE-BUILDING MINISTRY REORGANIZES INDUSTRIES

OW200516Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0155 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 17 Jun--The First Ministry of Machine Building has begun to reorganize the industrial system under its jurisdiction in a planned and systematic way and according to the principle of coordination between specialized departments. This will have an important bearing on accelerating the development of our machine-building industry and raising the production level of the machine-building industry as a whole.

In accordance with instructions of Chairman Hua and other central leading comrades, the First Ministry of Machine Building held a meeting of provincial, municipal and autonomous regional machine-building industry bureau chiefs in January this year, at which they summed up both positive and negative experiences gained since 1964 in organizing production according to the principle of coordination between specialized departments and criticized Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and particularly the "gang of four" for their crimes in sabotaging coordination between specialized departments.

They unanimously agreed that a salient problem in the organization and management of the machine-building industry today is that factories are either "big and all-inclusive" or "small and all-inclusive," and because of that, duplication in construction and production is quite common, production is scattered and small-scale, and production processes are backward with low efficiency, poor quality and high costs. They agreed that this state of affairs, if not changed, will seriously hinder progress of production technology in the machine-building industry and will meet the requirements of the four modernizations. They agreed that organization and specialization of production is the the evitable trend of modern industrial development and a strategic measure for accelerating the development of the machine-building industry. It is necessary to act immediately and in 3 to 5 years complete the reorganization of the entire machine-building industry in a planned and systematic way and according to the principle of coordination between specialized departments so that the machine-building industry will become the efficient equipment supplier for the fulfillment of the four modernizations.

The reorganization of the industrial system under the First Ministry of Machine Building according to the principle of coordination between specialized departments is being carried out under the leadership of local party committees. The party committees of many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have organized manpower, conducted extensive investigations and studies and, on the basis of clearly understanding the current state of the local machine-building industry, formulated reorganization plans. Peking Municipality first of all solved the problem of leadership deriving from many sources and decentralized management, placed 144 machinery factories originally run by various districts under the leadership of the municipal Machine-Building Industry Department and organized them into nine machine-building industrial corporations and 11 general plants according to their types of production, and began formulating plans for coordination between specialized departments.

The Shanghai First Municipal Bureau of Machine-Building and Electrical Industries, under the leadership of the municipal party committee, have organized various specialized corporations and set up 16 specialized planning groups with nearly 100 members to study the question of reorganizing Shanghai's machine-building industry. In mid-March, the First Ministry of Machine Building sent work teams headed by the ministry's leading comrades to Peking, Shanghai, Liaoning, Kiangsi, Shantung, Honan and the five northwest provinces and regions to conduct investigations and studies on the one hand, and help localities do a good job in drawing up plans for reorganizing the machine-building industry on the other.

The industrial reorganization under the First Ministry of Machine Building started first in the agricultural machinery and automobile industries. In March this year, the First Ministry of Machine Building and concerned departments held the northwest and north China conferences on coordination between specialized departments of the agricultural machinery industry in Lanchow and Peking respectively, and specifically studied plans for coordinated production of 50-horsepower tractors in the five northwest provinces and autonomous regions and coordinated production of the Tiehniu-55 tractors in the five northern provinces, municipalities and autonomous region.

In the northwest, a Northwest Agricultural Machinery Industrial Corporation has been set up. The five provinces and regions have all selected a number of factories to undertake production of tractor and diesel engine parts for assembling at several points. According to plan, 350 tractors will be assembled by the end of this year, and the annual capacity will be increased to 20,000 tractors by 1980.

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In north China, the agricultural machinery industry plans to make full use of the production capacity of Tientsin and Hopei for tractor chassis; Peking for diesel engines, oil pumps and cocks; Shansi for gears, and Shansi and Inner Mongolia for accessories, get organized according to the principle of coordination between specialized departments and accelerate production of the Tiehniu-55 tractors to meet the requirements of the five provinces, municipalities and autonomous region. By 1980, the annual production will be increased from a previously planned 15,000 to 30,000 units.

#### YEH FEI ATTENDS HEILUNGKIANG GRAIN TRANSPORT MEETING

OW170926Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] In response to the wise leader Chairman Hua's fighting call to work hard for the prosperity of the country and strive to realize modernization of our communications and transportation work and, in order to effectively promote advanced transportation methods, the Ministry of Communications recently held an on-the-spot meeting in Heilungkiang's Chiamussu Municipality to discuss bulk loading and transportation of grains. The meeting summed up and exchanged the experiences of the Hochiang Prefectural Communications Bureau and the Hochiang Inland Navigation Bureau in bulk loading and transporting of grains by trucks and boats.

Yeh Fei, minister of communications; Pan Chi and Kuo Chien, vice ministers of communications; responsible comrades of communication bureaus and inland navigation bureaus of 18 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions including Hunan, Kiangsu, Szechwan, Kwangtung, Hupeh and Anhwei; and responsible comrades of departments and bureaus concerned of the Ministry of Communications attended the meeting.

The participants saw a demonstration given by the Hochiang Prefectural Communications Bureau on transporting unpacked grains with automatic dumping trucks, which the bureau had remodeled, and a demonstration of the operation of a grain-sucking machine designed and manufactured by the Hochiang Inland Navigation Bureau.

In accordance with the provincial CCP Committee and the Ministry of Communications' instructions, Chiamussu and Chaotung were selected last August to experiment with bulk loading and transporting of grains. After nearly 9 months of repeated trials, it has been proved that using trucks to carry unpacked and bulk-loaded grains can greatly increase transportation efficiency, reduce packing costs, cut transportation costs and use less labor. This is a major improvement in transportation methods and an important step toward gradually realizing modernization and high speed in transportation. This method is eight times more efficient than the use of burlap sacks to pack and transport the grain.

The use of boats for transporting bulk-loaded grains also has many fine points. This method can greatly reduce the workload of highway transportation workers, and the cost is much lower than for highway transportation.

The responsible comrades of communications and inland navigation departments of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions pledged that they would effectively disseminate the experiences on transporting bulk-loaded grains; design and manufacture new equipment and facilities, in line with the principles upon which equipment and facilities for bulk loading and transporting grain are manufactured, to transport sand, chemical fertilizers, coal and other items; and implement wise leader Chairman Hua's instruction on striving to realize modernization in communications and transportation.

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NCNA EDITOR'S NOTE ON HEILUNGKIANG INVESTIGATION WORK

OW161057Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0103 GMT 11 June 78 CW

[Text] Harbin, 11 Jun--NCNA editor's note:

It is hoped that the action taken by the Metallurgical Industry Ministry and the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee in sending a work team to resolve the problem of "half-cooked rice" in the investigation at the Tsitsihau steel mill will be viewed as a serious matter by various localities.

The investigation at the Tsitsihau steel mill was carried out in a "half-cooked rice" [halfhearted]--manner. The fundamental reason for this was the leading group's lack of enthusiasm, especially the top two men. They probably said something wrong and made some mistakes while the "gang of four" was running amuck, were connected with the "gang of four" in some way, lacked hatred for the "gang of four" for reasons or were kindhearted because they did not fully understand just what harm the bourgeois factional setup had caused. As a result, they tried to cover up the facts, suppressed the masses and placed obstacles in the path of the investigation.

The movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four" has achieved great victories. However, the development of the movement is still uneven. Those units which have adopted a half-hearted attitude toward the movement or reduced it to a mere formality like the Tsitsihau steel mill must promptly improve the situation, thoroughly and penetratingly carry out the investigation movement and, above all, solve the leading groups' problem. It is necessary to help them correct their mistakes and change their stand. As for those cadres who stubbornly adhere to their erroneous positions, it is necessary to make organizational adjustments to resolve the problems caused by them.

At present, the struggle between those for and against the investigation movement in some localities and units is still very intense. We must follow the instructions of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, effectively and firmly grasp the investigation work and carry the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end. We must not take the struggle as a perfunctory matter and thereby allow a hidden danger to remain.

COAL PRODUCTION PLAN FOR FIRST 6 MONTHS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

OW190009Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0702 GMT 15 Jun 78 CW

[Excerpts] Peking, 15 Jun--China's coal industrial departments have fulfilled coal output, tunneling and coal dressing plans for the first 6 months of 1978 respectively 20, 39 and 26 days ahead of schedule. Compared with the same period in 1977, coal production, tunneling and coal dressing in the first 6 months of 1978 respectively rose 22.6, 22.7 and 35 percent.

By 15 June 18 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions--including Shansi, Honan, Shantung, Anhwei, Heilungkiang, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Shensi, Inner Mongolia, Ningsia, Sinkiang, Szechwan, Kweichow, Hupeh, Hunan, Chekiang, Shanghai and Tibet--as well as 35 mining bureaus and mines--including Fong Feng, Hantan, Hsishan, Fenshi, Luan, Fenchi, Hokang, Shuangyashan, Paotou, Wuta, Tzupo, Tsao Chuang, Hsuehou, Hualpei, Chiaotso, Pingtingshan, Pinghsiang, Tzuhsing and Shuicheng--have all fulfilled their coal production plans for the first 6 months of this year.

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PLA SPORTS GUIDANCE COMMISSION REESTABLISHED

OW200728Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Chinese People's Liberation Army has re-established the All-Army Sports Guidance Commission.

Chairman of the 37-member commission is Li Ta, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff, and the vice-chairmen are Fu Chung, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, and Wang Ping, political commissar of the General Logistics Department.

The headquarters of the General Staff, the General Political Department and the General Logistics Department of the PLA issued a notice to the whole army recently that calls on all units above regimental level to re-establish their sports guidance committees as quickly as possible to build up the health of the commanders and fighters, strengthen the army's revolutionization and modernization and raise the army's combat effectiveness.

The sports committees were set up in 1952 on the approval of Chairman Mao. The organization was banned later because of interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four.

CORRECTIONS TO REPORT ON DISCUSSION OF TEXTILE PRODUCTION

In the item entitled "Minister Chien Chih-kuang Interview," published on pp E 11-13 in the 31 May DAILY REPORT, p E 11, paragraph three, lines 7-8 should read: ... textile equipment has increased 2.5 times and jute mill equipment has increased 4 to 5 times....

Next paragraph, lines 1-3 should read: ... production of cotton yarn increased 6 times, cloth 4 times, silk 14 times, woolen fabric 13 times and burlap sacks 23 times.

Page E 13, paragraph one, lines 5-6 should read: ... Shanghai's cotton yarn production has increased by 1.4 times, labor productivity by 2.5 times and production value 5 times, making great contributions...

## ANHWEI CONFERENCE DISCUSSES INDUSTRY TASKS

HK160821Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] The Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a telephone conference on 10 June which summed up the province's industrial production situation from January to May, commended a number of enterprises which have already fulfilled their quotas for the first half of the year and made arrangements for current work. Responsible comrades of the Maanshan Iron and Steel Company, the Huaipai Mining Bureau and Chuhsien Prefecture introduced their experiences in grasping revolution and promoting production. The conference called on the provincial industry and communications front to struggle hard for 20 days to fulfill first half year plans and to struggle hard through the third quarter to win new victories.

The conference pointed out: The total value of provincial industrial output through May was 17.8 percent above that of the corresponding period of last year. Output quotas for the first half of the year have already been fulfilled in 10 out of 50 major products. It is estimated that quotas for an additional 25 can be fulfilled by the end of June. The Maanshan Iron and Steel Company has overfulfilled its quotas every month and set new records. The Huainan and Huaipai coal mines increased their January-May coal output by 990,000 tons, Huaipai by 650,000 tons and Huainan by 340,000. The Tungling Nonferrous Metals Company has fulfilled 45 percent of the year's quota for copper output, with production 21.3 percent above that of the corresponding period of last year. Various other enterprises have also done well. The Pengpu Railway Subbureau, Wuhu Railway Office and Wuhu Yangtze Navigation Subbureau have overfulfilled their passenger and freight transport quotas. Profit in industrial enterprises from January to April rose by 114 percent over the corresponding period of last year, while production costs of comparable products fell by 5.8 percent.

Although the situation has developed rapidly and well, production increase is not rapid enough when it is compared with that of the whole country. "The standard of management in some enterprises is low and economic and technical indexes in those places have been very poorly fulfilled. Problems in leadership groups of a few enterprises need solutions.

In accordance with the spirit of the National Work Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry and the conference on urban work held by the provincial CCP Committee, a responsible comrade of the provincial Revolutionary Committee put forward the following views on current industrial production:

1. It is necessary to expose and criticize the gang of four and launch the "two blows" struggle in a planned way. It is also necessary to strike blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies and the frenzied assaults of capitalist forces. All leaders on the industry and communications front must attach a high degree of importance to this and do a good job of it.

"2. It is necessary to seriously study and implement the party Central Committee's important instructions and relevant document on speeding up industrial development and do an even better job of straightening out the enterprises. The relevant central document is the general program for the industry and communications front in fulfilling the general task for the new period. It lays out in a specific and well-defined way the constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and the experiences of Taching. It is a powerful weapon for exposing and criticizing the gang of four and turning chaos into order.

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"All leaders must grasp studying and implementing these instructions and this document as a major task and integrate it with publicizing and implementing the general task for the new period and the new constitution. It is necessary to whip up an upsurge of mass study, propaganda and implementation. In particular, all leading cadres must take the lead in studying well.

3. It is necessary to increase production and practice economy, focusing on high quality, high output, low consumption of raw materials, increased variety, increased profits and production safety. It is necessary to continue to do a good job of supporting agriculture.

4. It is necessary to vigorously grasp weak links and backward units. "All prefectures and municipalities must continue to attach importance to vigorously grasping the two weak links of coal and electricity. They must strive to increase output and practice strict economy, strengthen management of coal and electricity, and fulfill the needs of industrial and agricultural production."

5. The province should extensively conduct socialist labor emulation and revolutionary competition and do a good job of combining spiritual and material incentives.

6. Prefectural and municipal CCP committees must further strengthen leadership over industry. Leading cadres must conduct investigation and study and grasp typical examples to lead the whole effort forward. It is necessary to be concerned for the workers' daily life and to do a good job of running cafeterias, nurseries, clinics, and so forth.

#### ANHWEI TOWN IMPROVES MARKET MANAGEMENT

HK191115Y Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and their agent in Anhwei, the CCP Committee of the county seat of Hsuancheng County has launched the masses to straighten out the markets, has set up an urban market management committee, revived rational rules and regulations, dealt hard blows at speculation and arrested sinister winds. "Unlicensed peddlers have now been basically suppressed. Trading in grain, edible oil, salt, bamboo and wood has been basically halted. Licensed peddlers pay taxes in accordance with regulations. Agricultural and sideline products whose marketing is permitted are handled in a legal way in accordance with regulations. Traffic has improved. The markets have taken on a completely new appearance."

This township's main methods grasping the class struggle in the economic field and strengthening the control of the markets are as follows:

1. Expose and criticize the gang of four and strike blows at embezzlers and speculators and their protectors. Through exposure and criticism, people have distinguished between right and wrong in line. Persons who formerly did not dare grasp the class struggle in the economic field now dare to grasp it and to struggle. Certain persons who engaged in embezzlement and speculation and interfered in the management of the markets have now heightened their awareness. The township CCP Committee has also rectified the leadership group and struck at sinister winds.

2. Combine strengthening party leadership with giving play to the role of various departments. The township CCP Committee has put the strengthening of market management in an important place on its agenda and assigned a committee member to grasp it in a specific way. The four movements to hit at embezzlement and speculation in the township in the past year have all been conducted under the leadership of the county and township CCP committees. A market management committee has been set up, with the participation of the police station, grain shops, supply and marketing cooperatives, and communications management center.

3. Carry out all-round management in coordination with keypoint education. "In market management work, the township has carried out all-round management in accordance with the scope of management, and has also held study courses and so on to carry out political education for and to take economic measures against key figures involved in embezzlement, speculation and market disruption. In this way, certain unlicensed peddlers have been diverted to legal physical labor. Certain persons who were operating with forged papers have started to pay taxes properly and to operate legally."

4. Combine striking blows at key targets with proper resettlement. "In the past year, the township has dealt according to law with four criminal elements whose crimes were serious and who refused to repent despite repeated education. However, they have also properly resettled a considerable number of people whose problems came under the category of contradictions among the people and who had no employment and no means of economic support. For instance, people capable of working have been organized into engineering and transport squads by resident committees to allow them to take part in proper physical labor and contribute to socialist construction. Licensed peddlers have been organized into vegetable, food and drink, bamboo implements, florist, and miscellaneous goods groups, turning them from individuals into a collective. The residents committees have strengthened political leadership and economic management over them. By now, 734 persons are taking part in 50 of these groups in the township."

5. Combine action by specialized organs with launching the masses. The market management committee and the industrial and commercial administrative office work together in managing the markets. The township CCP Committee has cared for and supported the market management personnel and provided guidance for their work. The masses have also been launched to take part in market management. Market management groups have been set up at all levels to find out market trends and solve problems.

#### ANHWEI PUBLIC SECURITY OFFICIAL DIES

HK191031Y Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jun 78 HK

[Text] Comrade Ma Ching-cheng, CCP member, member and Standing Committee member of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee, member and vice chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee, secretary of the party group of the Anhwei Provincial Public Security Bureau and director of the bureau, died of incurable illness in Shanghai at 1007 on 16 June 1978, at the age of 58. While Comrade Ma Ching-cheng was seriously ill in Shanghai, responsible persons of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee, the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, and the Ministry of Public Security were extremely concerned for his health. They sent people many times to visit him in the hospital or went themselves. The funeral committee for Comrade Ma Ching-cheng has been formed. Its office is in the Chianguai Hotel.

#### FUKIEN FIRST SECRETARY AT CYL WORK CONFERENCE

HK170737Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 16 Jun 78 HK

[Text] The Fukien Provincial CYL Committee held a work conference from 26 May to 2 June. Participants seriously studied and discussed the circular of the CCP Central Committee on convening the 10th National CYL Congress and the spirit of the first meeting of the preparatory committee for the 10th national CYL congress. They also studied the future CYL tasks. In connection with actual conditions, they vehemently exposed and criticized the towering crimes of the gang of four in disrupting the CYL and in poisoning youths.

During the conference, leading comrades of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee listened to the report of the responsible comrades of the Fukien Provincial CYL Committee on implementing the CCP Central Committee circular and gave important instructions on convening the sixth Fukien CYL congress and on other matters.

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Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee; Lin I-hsin, secretary of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee; and other leading comrades also attended the conference to meet the participants.

Comrade Liao Chih-kao encouraged the participants to unite and struggle to fulfill the general task for the new period. Comrade Pai Chih-min, Standing Committee member of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee, also attended the conference and spoke. He noted: strengthening youth work is an important task of the whole party. All party committees must further strengthen leadership over CYL work. Allocation of personnel to leadership groups of the CYL committees from the provincial level down to the brigade level must be done well. CYL work must be connected with fulfilling the general task and we must do a good job of acting as the party's faithful assistants.

The conference also discussed and studied CYL work in the future. In line with the instructions of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee, the conference studied the preparatory matters regarding the convening of the sixth Fukien CYL congress and set the tasks for the congress.

#### FOOCHOW POPULARIZES GENERAL TASK, NEW CONSTITUTION

HK160714Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 12 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] In order to better do well in popularizing the general task for the new period and the new constitution, the Foochow Municipal CCP Committee has decided to organize a propaganda week between 10 and 16 June. The municipality will organize 120 professional and part-time literature and art propaganda teams to go to the streets, factories and rural areas to thoroughly and widely carry out propaganda activities in a big way.

The municipality held a 10 June soiree for the propaganda week. Responsible comrades of the Foochow municipal CCP and revolutionary committees Tsai Liang-cheng, Teng Chao, Chao Chung-hsin, Yang Pu, (Liu I) and responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal departments concerned attended.

"Comrades Tsai Liang-cheng, first secretary of the Foochow Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee, gave a mobilization report at the soiree. He stressed: The popularization and study of the general task for the new period and the new constitution must be closely integrated with the present reality of struggle, with 'one criticism, two blows and three rectifications,' with the implementation of the spirit of the meeting of secretaries of prefectural and municipal CCP committees recently convened by the provincial CCP Committee and with the formulation of concrete plans of our own localities and units. Through popularization and study, we must further implement the cadre, intellectual and rural economic policies in order to fully mobilize the socialist activism of the masses of cadres and people to work hard and contribute to the fulfillment of the general task for the new period.

"Comrade Tsai Liang-cheng said: Strengthening party leadership is the key to popularizing the general task for the new period and the new constitution well. All party organizations must regard the activities of the propaganda week as a political task and grasp them well. All leading cadres must go to the grassroot units to take the lead in popularizing the general task and the new constitution. We must also continue to organize propaganda cadres and the theorists to do well in popularizing and giving lectures and to seriously organize study well. We must make the popularization very impressive, produce real effects and avoid formalism. We must discover good typical examples, sum up experiences in a timely way and popularize them in order to thoroughly and continuously carry out the popularization and study of the general task for the new period and the new constitution.

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FOOCHOW WELCOMES OVERSEAS CHINESE FROM SRV

HK191401Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 13 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] Some 1,300 Overseas Chinese refugees expelled from Vietnam arrived in Foochow on board a special train from Nanning on the morning of 12 June. They were warmly welcomed by leading comrades in Fukien and Foochow, responsible comrades of Overseas Chinese Affairs departments and of other relevant departments, and several thousand masses.

Those who welcomed the Overseas Chinese refugees at the railway station included Liu Yung-sheng, vice chairman of the Fukien Provincial Revolutionary Committee and chairman of the Fukien Provincial Revolutionary Committee and chairman of the Fukien Committee for the Reception and Resettlement of Returned Overseas Chinese; Kuo Jui-jen, vice chairman of the Fukien Provincial CPPCC Committee and vice chairman of the Fukien Returned Overseas Chinese Federation; Wang Han-chieh, deputy director of the United Front Department of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the Fukien Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and chairman of the Fukien Returned Overseas Chinese Federation; (Liu Cheng-peing), vice chairman of the Fukien Returned Overseas Chinese Federation; leading members of the Fukien Committee for the Reception and Resettlement of Returned Overseas Chinese; responsible comrades of various departments concerned; (Teng Chao), secretary of the Foochow Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee; (Ning Chia-kuei), director of the United Front Department of the Foochow Municipal CCP Committee; (Lin Chu-kuang), vice chairman of the Foochow Municipal CPPCC Committee and chairman of the Foochow Municipal Returned Overseas Chinese Federation; and responsible comrades of various prefectural, municipal and county Overseas Chinese Affairs Offices who are attending the Fukien Conference on Overseas Chinese Affairs.

Accompanied by representatives from the Overseas Chinese farm in the northern suburb of Foochow and from the Fuching (Tungko) Overseas Chinese Farm, the Overseas Chinese refugees then went to settle in the two Overseas Chinese farms.

KIANGSI FIRST SECRETARY AT EDUCATION MEETING

HK190520Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] The Kiangsi Provincial Education Conference opened in Nanchang on 15 June. Present at the opening ceremony were Chiang Wei-ching, Huang Chih-chen, Liu Chun-hsiu, Peng Meng-yu, Li I-chang, Wang Chao-jung, Chao Chih-chien and Fang Chih-chun, leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. Li Tsu-ken, an alternate member of the Central Committee, was also present. Some 5,000 people attended, including responsible comrades of the provincial organs and representatives of cadres and teachers of institutions of higher education and middle and primary schools.

Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided at the ceremony. (Wang Chi-ming), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP Committee, conveyed the spirit and task of the National Education Conference, speaking on six topics: 1) The 8-year plan of the education front for fulfilling the general task for the new period; 2) Expose and criticize the gang of four and straighten out the schools; 3) Concentrate forces to do a good job of running key schools; 4) Strengthen the building of the ranks of teachers; 5) Further implement the party's policies; and 6) Strengthen party leadership over education work.

Comrade Huang Chih-chen, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, delivered an important report. He said: The tasks of this conference are to convey, study and implement the spirit of the National Education Conference, expose and criticize the gang of four in connection with actual conditions, straighten out the schools well, implement the party's principles and policies, discuss and formulate plans for developing education in the province and strive to fulfill the general task for the new period. We must understand the relationship between implementing the spirit of the National Education Conference and fulfilling the general task for the new period. We must fully understand the importance of education and do still better at implementing the series of instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. We must make great efforts to improve the quality of education in all types of schools to properly contribute to fulfilling the general task for the new period.

Education has taken giant strides in Kiangsi over the past 28 years despite the serious interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the gang of four. Chairman Mao's line has always predominated. Since the smashing of the gang of four, we have exposed and criticized their crimes and fallacies, reformed the enrollment system for institutions of higher education, corrected the orientation of the education revolution and cleared away the main obstacles to progress. "The situation on the education front is getting better and better. However, we must also realize that education in Kiangsi is rather backward. In recent years, serious external and internal wounds have been caused to the education front due to the serious interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and his confederates and the gang of four and their confilants. We must completely wash away the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four and rapidly transform the backward state of education work in the province. This remains a protracted and arduous task." It is necessary to get a good grasp of the following tasks:

1. Convey and study well the spirit of the National Education Conference. Closely integrate conveying and implementing the spirit with publicizing and studying the line of the 11th party congress and the general task of the new period, with exposing and criticizing the gang of four and with straightening out of the schools. It is necessary to adopt effective measures to study and solve the current main problems.
2. Continue to expose and criticize the gang of four and fight the third campaign well. The spearhead must be constantly aimed at the gang of four and at their Kiangsi confidants. Their crimes and fallacies must be thoroughly criticized. In connection with this, we must criticize the crimes and fallacies adversely affecting the education front committed by Lin Piao and his followers. It is necessary to do a good job of investigation work. "We must investigate all persons involved in the gang of four's conspiracy to usurp party and state power, no matter which faction they belonged to in the past and no matter who they are." On the basis of investigation, we must do a good job of handling the problems by applying the method of seeking the truth from the facts. It is necessary to strike blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies and at the assaults of capitalist forces, and vigorously dig up the gang of four's social foundation. It is necessary to strengthen proletarian party spirit and eliminate bourgeois factionalism in the course of the struggle.
3. Make great efforts to promote education and straighten out the schools. "Whether in universities, middle schools or primary schools, leadership groups that need readjusting and strengthening must be readjusted and strengthened as rapidly as possible." This work must first be done in the universities and middle schools.

Rules and regulations must be established in the schools and put on a sound basis. It is necessary to constantly improve the quality of education. Teachers being employed in other occupations must be returned to the schools.

4. Seriously implement the party's policies on cadres and intellectuals in order to mobilize all positive factors. The province now has about 300,000 teachers. After many years of steeling and testing, the great majority of them love the party and socialism and are loyal to the party's education cause. We must help and encourage them to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and to constantly advance along the Red-and-expert road. We must repair the damage done to the ranks of cadres and intellectuals by Lin Biao and the gang of four. We must insure that the teachers can devote five-sixths of their time to professional work.

5. Formulate plans for developing education in accordance with the needs of the development of the national economy. The provincial culture and education office's education group has initially decided on the draft plan for the development of education for 1978-85. This draft should be discussed and amended by this meeting.

"The central authorities will convene a national education conference next year. The provincial CCP Committee will hold a provincial science education conference this year. We must learn from the progressives, exchange experiences and further develop the excellent situation on the education front."

Comrade Chiang Wei-ching made an important speech at the conclusion of the ceremony. "He again stressed the importance of study, and demanded that the comrades at the meeting seriously study the general task for the new historical period and get a clear picture of the tasks for the education front in the new period. In accordance with the spirit of the series of important instructions of the Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Teng and other leading central comrades and in connection with actual conditions, it is necessary to expose and criticize the 'two assessments' dished up by the gang of four, wash away their pernicious influence, strengthen party leadership over education work, rectify school leadership groups, seriously train teachers, grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order in the schools, and strive to fulfill the general task for the new period."

#### BRIEFS

ANHWEI HARVEST DISTRIBUTION--Fuyang Prefecture has sent more than 900 cadres to the basic levels to carry out trial-point work in the summer harvest preliminary distribution on 139 brigades. They have also done a good job of putting fiscal management on a sound basis in the production teams. The prefectural CCP Committee held a forum of these cadres on 19 May to exchange experiences and study the relevant central documents and the provincial CCP Committee's 6-point regulation. The meeting noted that it was essential to take account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, implement the distribution principle of "to each according to his work," wash away the pernicious influence of the gang of four, correct tendencies of egalitarianism, do everything possible to increase the peasants' income, and reduce the production teams' burden. The prefecture has now basically completed harvesting its 10 million mou of wheat. Party organizations have a vigorous grasp on preliminary distribution work. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jun 78 HK]

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HUNAN CELEBRATES MAO'S INSTRUCTION ON MILITIA WORK

HK201258Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 19 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] A total of 1,800 army men and militiamen in Changsha held a meeting on the morning of 19 June to celebrate the 16th anniversary of Chairman Mao's instruction on militia work. Mao Chih-yung, Wan Ta and Liu Fu-sheng, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed in Changsha, attended. Comrade Tung Kuo-kuei, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and commander of the provincial military district, spoke at the meeting.

After praising Chairman Mao's instruction on militia work, Comrade Tung Kuo-kuei pointed out: "To do well in putting militia work on a solid basis politically, organizationally and militarily, we must first carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, and, in close connection with actual conditions in militia building, seriously do well in the education of 'six adherences and six oppositions,' correct the ideology, theory and line confused by the gang of four, revive and carry forward the fine traditions of militia work and raise the awareness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

"2. We must boldly, widely and thoroughly conduct a mass movement to popularize and study the general task for the new period in order to make militiamen understand the important tasks they are shouldering, adhere to the socialist orientation, to taking the class struggle as the key link, to simultaneously grasping the three great revolutionary movements and contribute to building our country into a modern and powerful socialist state within this century.

"3. We must widely conduct activities to cite and learn from the advanced units in putting the military work on a solid basis politically, organizationally and militarily. In line with the requirements of 'three implementations,' we must seriously do well in the organizational building of militia in order to raise the militiamen's level of awareness and strengthen their military quality. At the same time, we must thoroughly conduct the mass movements to learn from Taching, Tachai, Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company to let militiamen be tempered in the three great revolutionary movements and do better in putting militia work on a solid basis politically, organizationally and militarily.

"4. We must really strengthen leadership. The major task of the provincial military district, subdistricts, military garrisons and the People's Armed Forces departments of various municipalities and counties is militia work. Under the unified leadership of the local party committees, all armed forces departments must strive to do well in militia work. All leaders must go to grassroot units, conduct research and investigation, grasp typical examples well, carry out the method of leading overall work with experiences gained at particular localities and strengthen concrete leadership over the militia work to make the work become impressive and keep abreast of the country's excellent situation of working hard and developing at high speed."

BENEFITS DERIVED FROM RURAL FAIRS IN HUNAN COUNTY CITED

OW160846Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 12 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Conscientiously implementing the party's rural economic policies under present conditions, Shaotung County, Hunan Province, has done a good job in managing rural fairs.

So far, 24 rural fairs have been opened in a guided, organized and planned way in this county of 900,000 rural people. Roughly, there is a fair for every 100 square li.

This helps the masses and complements the operation of state commerce and cooperatives and at the same time invigorates the rural economy and contributes to the development of agricultural production. The county's 1977 aggregate rural fair transactions topped 1976 by 10.9 percent. Many traditional items and indigenous mountain goods that had disappeared from the market for many years are readily available again. Shaotung County's experience shows that the reopening of rural fairs benefits the state, the collective and the masses.

PEOPLE'S DAILY today [13 June] carries an investigation report on Shaotung County's rural fairs entitled "Rural Fairs Are a Necessary Complement to the Socialist Economy."

#### HUPEH CYL COMMITTEE HOLDS WORK CONFERENCE

HK190143Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Jun 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Hupeh Provincial CYL Committee held a meeting of CYL Committee secretaries of various prefectures, municipalities and counties, provincial level bureaus and commissions, large factories and mines and institutions of higher learning between 6 and 11 June. The meeting participants seriously studied the instructions of Chairmen Mao and Hua and the party Central Committee on youth work, studied and discussed the circular of the central authorities on holding the 10th national CYL congress and the spirit of the first meeting of the preparatory committee for the 10th national congress, discussed our province's delegation to the congress and other preparatory work, discussed preparatory work for holding a provincial congress of representatives of young activists in building socialism--a congress which the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee has approved--at an appropriate time this year and discussed the problem of how to mobilize CYL members and youths throughout the province to greet the holding of the 10th national CYL congress with practical actions.

The comrades who attended the meeting unanimously vowed to closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four, further distinguish between right and wrong in line, inherit and carry forward the CYL's glorious traditions and fine work style, do well in CYL work and strive to fulfill the general task for the new period.

This meeting was held under the direct leadership and warm concern of the provincial CCP Committee. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee listened to reports before the meeting was held. Comrade Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, attended and spoke at the meeting. Comrade Chang Yu-hua, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, also attended and spoke at the meeting.

Comrade Chang Yu-hua said: All party committees must really strengthen leadership over CYL committees. We must pay attention to their thinking, show concern for them in politics and support their work. With regard to CYL Committee cadres, we must pay attention to maintaining a corresponding stability and to keeping the backbones. All party schools must cultivate and train CYL Committee cadres in a planned way. The provincial CCP Committee has decided to reopen the provincial CYL Committee school.

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We must pay attention to taking care of the systematic leadership of the CYL committees and make full use of the role of CYL organizations. We must strengthen propaganda and reporting work, run "Hupeh youths" well, sum up and exchange experiences and cite the advanced in a big way. All CYL committees and cadres must strengthen their concept of the party and, under the leadership of all party organizations and focusing on central points, actively conduct CYL Committee activities.

Comrade Mao Chu-yuan, secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, delivered a summation at the meeting. Comrades Liu Ting-tung and Chen Fu-sheng, secretaries of the provincial CYL Committee, gave speeches on the problems of how to implement the spirit of this meeting and how to strengthen CYL Committee communications work.

#### BRIEFS

**CHENGCHOW SCIENCE CONFERENCE**--The Chengchow Municipal Science Conference opened on 17 June. Yu I-chuan, first secretary of the Chengchow Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the opening ceremony, calling for big efforts to promote science and technology in order to achieve the four modernizations. [Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jun 78 HK]

**KWANGTUNG FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION**--The masses of cadres and people in Kwangtung Province have scored outstanding achievements in farmland capital construction since last winter. According to mid-May statistics this province has completed over 940 million cubic meters of earth and stone work. Farmland giving stable yields irrespective of drought or waterlogging has been increased by 950,000 mou. The irrigated area has been increased by 640,000 mou. The area that has been exempted from waterlogging has been increased by 330,000 mou. Kwangtung Province has improved 4.43 million mou of various types of farmland, enlarged arable land by over 300,000 mou, turned 2.05 million mou of wasteland into forests and carried out afforestation on 5 million mou of land. Chaoching Prefecture has improved 400,000 mou of low-yielding land from last winter till this spring. Early rice seedlings have been transplanted on 2.77 million mou of land in Hainan region. Hainan region's spring-sown crops have been increased by 100,000 mou. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Jun 78 HK]

**HAINAN STUDENT ENROLLMENT COMMITTEE**--The Hainan region's 1978 middle school student enrollment committee was recently established. The autonomous prefecture, the Haikow Municipality and the various counties have also established the corresponding organs and have begun enrollment of middle school students in their own areas. In order to check the qualifications of new students in the key middle schools, Hainan will conduct unified entrance examinations and a unified admission program. The Hainan Regional Middle School Student Enrollment Committee will prepare unified papers for new applicants for the senior middle one classes, and will appoint the Haikow Municipality and the various counties to be responsible for marking the papers. Results of the new applicants from the various municipalities and counties in the Han area will be forwarded to the Hainan Administrative Region. The municipalities and counties will be responsible for preparing and marking the papers and for admitting applicants to the junior middle one classes. [Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 13 Jun 78 HK]

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SUCCESS OF 'TWO BLOWS' MOVEMENT IN KWEICHOW CITED

OW192132Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0105 GMT 15 Jun 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent Chang Chih-lin's commentary: "To Destroy the 'Gang of Four's' Social Base, It Is Imperative To Carry Out the 'Two Blows' Movement"]

[Excerpts] Kweiyang, 15 Jun--Since the beginning of last year, Kweichow Province, while struggling to expose and criticize the "gang of four," has carried out the "two blows" movement in a number of prefectures, municipalities, counties, factories and mining districts to strike at the sabotage activities of class enemies and the frenzied offensive moves of the capitalist forces. Although this movement has just begun, the problems it has exposed have shocked the people. This shows that the "two blows" movement is indeed a grave struggle to strike at the "gang of four's" social base and safeguard the socialist public ownership system and that the movement is an important part of the struggle to deepen the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four."

Facts brought to light in the "two blows" movement show that most of the places where big scandals have occurred and capitalism has run rampant are places where the bourgeois factional network of the "gang of four" ran amuck. Many criminals notorious for their corruption, thievery and speculation were backbone elements or top activists of the gang's factional network. They were the "two-faced tigers" nourished by the "gang of four." Under the aegis of the gang's factional network, they did their best to serve the "gang of four's" scheme to usurp party and state leadership. Many units they usurped were turned into the headquarters of the bourgeois factionalist forces or recreational centers for wining, dining and amusement.

According to statistics compiled by Tsuni Prefecture, the backbone elements and activists of the gang's factional network, known as "two-faced tigers," each of whom embezzled more than 10,000 yuan from public funds, comprised 56.3 percent of the "tigers" who were known to have committed such acts of embezzlement in the prefecture. Due to obstacles imposed by the factionalist forces, a work team which on four occasions was sent jointly by the province and Tsuni Prefecture to investigate a major theft and corruption cases at the Tungtzu Country department store failed to crack this scandalous case. Each time the work team investigated the case, it was charged with "directing the spearhead of struggle at the lower levels" and "persecuting the masses."

This case was not cracked and the criminals involved were not severely punished until after the inception of the "two blows" movement. It is apparent that the deepening of the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" would be impossible if such arrogant, swaggering "two-faced tigers" were not eliminated.

On the basis of conscientiously summing up experience, the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee recently arranged to further develop the "two blows" movement. The provincial CCP Committee believes that the key to the success of this movement lies in the leadership. Those leaders who are not scandal-free must clarify their roles, rid themselves of their burden, enthusiastically join the "two blows" movement and take the initiative in leading this struggle.

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#### TIBET HOLDS MEETING OF MODEL PUBLIC SECURITY CADRES

OW190217Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] A regional meeting of model public security cadres, police and activists engaged in public security work opened on 2 June and came to a victorious close on 11 June in Lhasa.

Present at the closing ceremony were Tien Pao, Je Ti, Niu Jui-chou, (Tao Chia-ching), (Huang Chi-chuan) and Chang Kuei-sen, responsible comrades of the party, government and army organizations in the autonomous region; Lo Ming, responsible comrade of the Lhasa municipal party committee; and responsible comrades of all bureaus, departments and offices under the regional party and revolutionary committees and of the regional People's High Court.

The Ministry of Public Security sent a special representative to the meeting to congratulate the participants on the success of the meeting and to issue instructions. Tien Pao and Je Ti, secretaries of the regional party committee, attended and issued instructions. Their instructions provided the comrades with a profound education and tremendous encouragement.

All comrades at the meeting conscientiously discussed a report given by Comrade (Tan Chieh), second secretary of the party committee of the regional Public Security Bureau and deputy director of the bureau. In his report, Comrade (Tan Chieh) analyzed the excellent situation on the public security front in our region, summed up the experiences gained from the struggles against the enemies, clearly explained the principles and tasks for future public security work and set forth measures in this regard.

Filled with great proletarian indignation and keeping in mind the actual conditions on the region's public security front, all comrades at the meeting relentlessly exposed and criticized the gang of four, their followers in the Public Security Ministry and their agents and sinister henchmen in our region for their crimes in frenzily sabotaging public security work and the socialist legal system.

On the basis of increasing the exposure and criticism of the gang of four, the participants conscientiously exchanged experiences by speaking at the meeting and holding discussions. A total of 28 advanced collectives and nine advanced individuals spoke or offered their opinions in writing. The meeting issued a proposal calling on all public security cadres and police as well as all cadres in charge of public security work in the region to launch an emulation campaign consisting of five competitions and five comparisons--to compete with each other in study and compare each other's political consciousness; to compete with each other in efficiency and compare the work styles of leading groups; to compete with one another in achieving unity and compare each other's style; to compete with one another in work and compare contributions; and to compete in observing discipline and compare each other's party spirit.

The grand closing ceremony was held on the afternoon of 11 June, during which awards were presented to 45 advanced collectives and citations given to 44 advanced collectives and 257 advanced individuals.

In his closing speech, Comrade (Li Yu-shu), deputy director of the regional Public Security Bureau, said: This regional meeting of model public security cadres, police and activists in public security work has fully confirmed the achievements that have been attained and commended the advanced.

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I hope that all comrades at the meeting will guard against arrogance and cruelty and continue their advance in the wake of victory. I also hope that upon returning to your units you will relay the guidelines of this meeting, launch a revolutionary emulation campaign and rapidly quicken your pace of work.

#### CRIMINALS ASSOCIATED WITH GANG SENTENCED IN KUNMING

HK191050Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] The Kunming Municipal Higher People's Court held a broadcast rally on 15 June to announce verdicts on three criminals. Based on the statement of the Kunming Municipal Public Security Bureau, the people's court publicly sentenced (Hsu Tao-hsien), a counterrevolutionary, (Li Lin-san), a counterrevolutionary and (Yuan Wei-hsi), a newborn bourgeois element. Responsible comrades of the Kunming municipal CCP and revolutionary committees attended the rally. Comrade Wang Shih-chao, first secretary of the municipal party committee and chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee, spoke. Some 80,000 people attended and listened to the broadcast rally.

"(Hsu Tao-hsien), (Li Lin-san) and (Yuan Wei-hsi) have consistently adhered to their reactionary stand. They viciously attacked great leader Chairman Mao, respected and beloved Premier Chou and the dictatorship of the proletariat. During the Great Cultural Revolution they fanned up evil winds and fires, waged armed struggle and secretly conducted counter-revolutionary conspiratorial activities. They vigorously implemented Lin Piao's reactionary policy of drawing demarcation lines and taking one's stand in the ranks. They cruelly persecuted cadres and people they embezzled and stole. They arbitrarily sabotaged financial and economic discipline and policies. They undermined the socialist foundation. They behaved like rascals and raped women, thus seriously (damaging?) the physical and mental health of women. They are counterrevolutionaries and newborn bourgeois elements who have committed many crimes."

The municipal public security organ arrested the three criminals at the end of 1975 when implementing important provincial party committee documents which were approved by Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee. Proceeding from their political need to usurp party and state power and their class instinct of a fox mourning the death of a hare, the gang of four and their bourgeois faction, however vigorously pursued their activities of breaking open prisons to look for 'leftists.' They tried in every way to reverse the case of the three criminals. They fanned up evil winds of battering the organs for the dictatorship of the proletariat and of releasing [words indistinct] criminals."

After the smashing of the gang of four, the public security organ seriously investigated the crimes of (Hsu Tao-hsien), (Li Lin-san) and (Yuan Wei-hsi) in timely way. Many facts show that the three criminals are a handful of typical counterrevolutionaries and bad elements, archenemies of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the bane of Kunming.

On behalf of the municipal Higher People's Court, (Teng Yueh-sheng), president of the Kunming Municipal Higher People's Court announced the verdicts at the rally. Worker and peasant representatives, representatives from the finance and trade front and the victims criticized the three criminals at the rally.

I. 21 Jun 78

J 4

PRC  
SOUTHWEST REGION

#### YUNNAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

HK201401Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 19 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] "The Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a provincial conference on capital construction to convey and implement the spirit of the National Conference on Capital Construction Work. The conference summed up and exchanged the experiences of the Yunnan capital construction front in exposing and criticizing the gang of four, in promoting learning from Taching in industry and in concentrating forces to fight an annihilation war, studied the question of how capital construction work in Yunnan should adapt to the new situation in order to do a good job in fighting the 3-year and 8-year battles on capital construction, and planned future tasks. Responsible comrades of the Yunnan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees listened to the reports and gave important instructions.

"With the ceaseless deepening of the struggle of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and with the extensive development of the movement to learn from Taching in industry over the past year or so, the capital construction front in Yunnan has done a better job in carrying out the principle of concentrating forces to fight an annihilation war. It has overfulfilled the capital construction investment plan and has quickened the pace of building various keypoint projects. Various project-building enterprises successfully turned deficits into profits last year, and there were increases in both the amount of work completed and in the total labor productivity compared with 1976. Good results have again been scored this year in capital construction. The investment projects completed in Yunnan between January and April increased by 85 percent compared with the same period last year."

The participants unanimously decided: In line with the general task for the new period, the volume of total investment in capital construction in Yunnan from 1978 to 1985 should be more or less equal to the sum total of the investment in the past 28 years. In the next 8 years, we are to [word indistinct] and build various sized plants devoted to agricultural machinery and implements, [words indistinct], fuel, power, cement, iron and steel, chemical industry, light industry, nonferrous metals and the national defense industry. At the same time, we also plan to attain greater development in the building of scientific research, culture and public health, finance and trade, [words indistinct] and the border region.

#### BRIEFS

KWEICHOW FINANCE-TRADE DELEGATION--The Kweichow Province's delegation to the National Conference on Learning From Taching and Tachai in Finance and Trade left Kweiyang for Peking on the morning of 16 June. The delegation has 150 members. Li Ting-kuei, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, is the leader of the delegation. The delegation was seen off by Su Kang, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Hsu Chien-sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Sung Fu-kung, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee; Wang Chen-chiang, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and another 400 people concerned. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jun 78 HK]

SZECHWAN FINANCE-TRADE DELEGATION--Szechwan's delegation, totaling 375 members, to the National Conference on Learning From Taching and Tachai in Finance and Trade left for Peking on 16 June. Chao Tzu-yang, first secretary of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee; Lu Ta-tung and Wang Li-chih, secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee; and Kuan Hsueh-ssu, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, met with the delegates before their departure. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 17 Jun 78 HK]

I. 21 Jun 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NORTH REGION

K1

CADRES, PEOPLE WELCOME HUA DIRECTIVE ON TIENTSIN

SK161215Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 15 Jun 78 SK

[Text] The important directive to Tientsin by wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee is like a breath of strong east wind blowing through both banks of the Haiho River. During these few days party members, cadres and people of Tientsin and commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Tientsin have been in high spirits, and have passed the news from one person to another. They have excitedly said the important directive given by wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee is extremely wise and correct, that every word and sentence of the directive reflects the aspirations of the 7 million people in Tientsin and has pointed out a correct orientation for the Tientsin people to catch up with the advancing pace of the entire country. They have said they will warmly support and resolutely implement this directive, rapidly bring about an upsurge in exposing and criticizing the gang of four, so as to bring about development by leaps and bounds in socialist revolution and construction and will make greater contributions toward realizing the four modernizations.

After this important directive was transmitted to Tientsin, on the evening of 7 June the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee held a meeting of responsible comrades of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees and of various departments and committees. On the afternoon of 8 June a meeting of leading cadres of companies and major plants was held. And on 10 June a 60,000-strong rally of party members and cadres at or above party branch secretary level throughout Tientsin was held to rapidly bring about an upsurge in relaying, studying and implementing the important directive given to Tientsin by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

Party members and cadres, one after another, wrote letters of resolution, put up big character posters, and held all kinds of meetings and open study classes from plants down to rural areas, from organizations down to schools and from stores down to residential quarters. All people in Tientsin were happy and excited and unanimously and resolutely supported the important directive of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

On 13 June, (Hotung) ward held a 13,000-person rally to relay and implement the important directive of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. On the same day, leading members of the party committee of this ward and office cadres formed propaganda groups to go deeply to plants, stores, schools, and residential quarters to convey and implement the directive and see to it that every family and person was aware of and understood the directive.

On 11 June, party committees of Nankai University, Tientsin Teacher's College, Tientsin Light Industry Institute, Tientsin tractor plant, generating equipment plant, and rolling stock plant used a day to rapidly relay among party members and people this important directive.

On 12 June, Paoti County party committee held a broadcast rally to relay the directive to commune members and people throughout the county. To let workers and people hear the important directive as soon as possible, the Industrial Bureau in (Hohsi) ward, owing to the different shifts of the workers, deeply went to several units a day to convey the directive. In addition the party committee of [words indistinct] decided to call party members, cadres and people in the whole network of this bureau to sincerely study and implement Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee's important directive and push the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four to a new high.

In the course of relaying and implementing the important directive of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, party members and people of many units, in light of the interference and sabotage of the gang of four in Tientsin, indignantly exposed and criticized their counterrevolutionary, revisionist, ultrarightist essence and its manifestations in various fields. In the course of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, the people of (Hoping) pharmaceutical factory, [words indistinct] department store and the Tientsin branch of the Chinese People's Construction Bank pointed out that, over the past few years, the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four brought great harm to revolution and construction in Tientsin, and that it was imperative for them to continually deepen exposure and criticism, end turmoil and restore order so as to push forward with their work.

Party members and cadres of the (?Housing Administration) Bureau and of the finance and trade network indignantly said: The gang of four vigorously engaged in using history to make innuendos, babbled that the history of class struggle was the history of the struggle between Confucians and Legalists. For a time, sinister articles attacking [words indistinct], lengthy articles extolling empresses and corpses of feudal societies filled Tientsin newspapers, directing the spearhead of attack against great leader Chairman Mao and esteemed and beloved Premier Chou. Therefore, we must thoroughly expose their crimes.

Cadres and commune members of the (Fuhochuang) brigade in the eastern suburban area of Tientsin, on the basis of learning from Tachai in agriculture, exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang in publicizing the "Hsiao ching chuang experience," using songs and performances to take the place of working for socialism, and vigorously preparing counterrevolutionary public opinion for Chiang Ching to become empress. Their pernicious influence was so great that it spread widely throughout the country, gravely interfering with agricultural development in Tientsin.

At the symposium of veteran model workers sponsored by the Tientsin Federation of Trade Unions, veteran model workers listed a host of facts to expose and criticize the gang's crimes in attacking and persecuting veteran cadres, workers, model workers and intellectuals. Veteran model workers said: Their acts, which we saw and hated, have made us very angry and dampened our enthusiasm. The counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang has caused severe damage of various fronts of Tientsin Municipality and created difficulties in the livelihood of the Tientsin people. Filled with righteous indignation, they were determined to settle accounts with their crimes one by one to thoroughly eradicate their pernicious influence.

In light of the important directive from Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to Tientsin, many units have restudied their plans for the movement, adjusted and reinforced leading bodies, further strengthened leadership over it and determined to carry the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end.

Responsible comrades of the party committee of the Textile Bureau have attentively listened to reports by its subordinate companies and large plants, advanced concrete opinions on pushing the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four to a high tide in light of the important directive of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee within a definite time period, and determined to penetratingly and thoroughly criticize the gang, end turmoil, restore order and win victory in the third campaign.

This important directive to Tientsin Municipality has greatly inspired the people throughout the entire municipality. It has boosted their socialist enthusiasm for implementing the general task for the new period and for realizing the four modernizations at an early date.

In the past few days party members, cadres and people on all fronts have pledged at various meetings to resolutely respond to the call of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, work vigorously, bring about achievements quickly, seize back time lost due to interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang, and make still greater contributions to the realization of the four modernizations of our country.

Workers and poor and lower-middle peasants in the No 2 steel foundry and (Hsiaoohan) commune of the south suburban district said: Tientsin is the gate of the capital and one of the important industrial cities of our country. We are responsible for contributing more to the realization of the four modernizations. But, in past years, due to severe interference and sabotage by the gang, Tientsin fell behind the advanced localities of the country. The important directive of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee has swept the obstacles from our road of advance, equipped us with an ideological weapon to expose and criticize the gang and enabled us to become stronger. With the spirit of revolution, plus all-out exertion, we should swiftly banish the gravely debilitating effects caused by the gang and catch up with the advancing pace of the entire country.

In the past few days the party committee of (Tangku) ward has successively held Standing Committee meetings to analyze and study, on the basis of reality, the situation of revolution and construction in the whole ward. It has determined to make a success of the movement, of production and of life with a new ideology, new understanding and work style, resolutely eradicate the seriously debilitating effects and influence caused by the gang, achieve rapid results in changing the ward's appearance and respond to the ardent expectations of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee with new achievements.

#### BRIEFS

SHANSI DROUGHT--Taiyuan, 13 May--Since last winter, there has been little snow and rain in Shansi Province. This spring, temperatures have been high, and signs of drought are growing more and more serious. Agricultural means of production departments and rural supply and marketing departments in the province are going all out to supply rural areas with chemical fertilizers, insecticides, plastic sheeting, farm implements, draft animals, rubber-tired carts, big iron drums and so forth, to help combat drought, insure spring sowing and protect the wheat crop. According to incomplete statistics, as of the end of April the antidrought supplies for the rural areas amounted to a total of some 130 million yuan, 48 percent more than that for the same period last year. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0109 GMT 13 May 78 OW]

TIENTSIN HAILSTORM--On the afternoon of 9 June, Chi County in Tientsin Municipality was struck by storm and hail. More than 60 percent of the county's 450,000 mou of summer harvested crops suffered damage. Field crops, vegetables, fruit trees and farm houses were damaged in varying degrees. Of the more than 30 communes, 14 were heavily afflicted. The Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee paid great attention to the afflicted areas. In the wake of adversity, the committee immediately organized a comfort team to hurry to afflicted brigades and communes to grasp the situation, conduct relief work and extend concern to the victims. Departments concerned also sent personnel to help in solving problems. [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 15 Jun 78 SK]

TIENTSIN PLA FARMWORK--In the glorious tradition of the PLA, commanders and fighters of a certain PLA unit stationed at Tientsin Municipality, in the past few days, have dispatched a large number of men and vehicles to four communes and more than 20 brigades in western Tientsin to actively support rural "three summer" production. In just over 3 days they helped the brigades finish wheat harvesting on more than 2,400 mou. [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 15 Jun 78 SK]

I. 21 Jun 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NORTHEAST REGION

L 1

YANG I-CHEN, OTHER HEILUNGKIANG LEADERS ATTEND DRAMA

OW192214Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] After concluding its comfort and performance tour in Taching, the "Newspaper Boys" drama group of the Chinese Children's Art Troupe has arrived in Harbin for public performances at the invitation of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee and provincial Revolutionary Committee. On the evening of 17 June the drama group had its premiere at the theater of the provincial exhibition hall, presenting the drama "The Newspaper Boys." Comrade Yang I-chen, first secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; and Comrades Chang Lin-chih, Li Li-an, Wang I-lun, Li Chien-pai, Chen Lei, Wang Chin-tzu, Chang Hsiu-chih, (Yuan) [words indistinct], (Yao Chien-jung), Chao Hsien-shun and (Chiang Yun-fa), responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, provincial Revolutionary Committee, Harbin Municipal CCP Committee, municipal Revolutionary Committee, provincial Military District and PLA units stationed in the province attended the performance. More than 2,000 worker-peasant-soldiers also attended the premiere.

Before the performance, Comrade (Chang Yu-fang), deputy director of the provincial Cultural Bureau, delivered a welcoming speech. During intermission, Yang I-chen and other leading comrades went back-stage to greet the leaders, playwrights, directors and some of the actors of the Chinese Children's Art Troupe, and had cordial conversations with them.

The full-length drama "The Newspaper Boys" performed by the troupe depicts the tit for tat struggle waged by the newspaper boys of Chungking's HSINHUA DAILY, who were led by [words indistinct], against the Kuomintang reactionaries under the direct leadership and concern of Vice Chairman Chou following the 1941 southern Anhwei incident. The drama is a faithful reflection of the life of revolutionary struggle led by our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou in Chungking at that time. It successfully portrays the brilliant image of our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, a great proletarian revolutionary.

After the performance Comrade Yang I-chen and other [words indistinct] and responsible comrades of the provincial Military District and PLA units stationed in the province walked on stage to warmly shake hands with the actors to congratulate them for their successful performance and joined them in posing for pictures. Public performances of this full length drama will continue in Harbin through 22 June.

KIRIN LEADERS MOURN CPPCC OFFICIAL CHANG WEN-HAI

SK201242Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Jun 78 SK

[Excerpts] A memorial ceremony for Comrade Chang Wen-hai, member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Committee of the CPPCC, was held at the auditorium of the provincial hostel on the morning of 19 June.

Floral wreaths and flower baskets were presented by the National Committee of the CPPCC, the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees, the Kirin Provincial Military District and the PLA units stationed in Changchun Municipality, the Kirin committee of the CPPCC, the northern endemic disease prevention and treatment leading group of the party Central Committee, the Central Committee of the patriotic public health campaign, the Ministry of Public Health and the Physical Culture and Sports Commission of the State Council.

Comrades Wu Te and Ku Mu presented wreaths. Wreaths were also presented by Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and other responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, including Ho Yu-fa, Juan Po-sheng, Kao Yang, Lan Kan-ting, Chang Shih-ying, Sung Chieh-han, Yu Ko, Tsung Hsi-yun, Mu Lin, Chen Hung, Sung Chen-ting, Chin Ni-han, An Chih-wen, Wei Chen-wu, Se-yin-pa-ya-erh, Yang Chan-Tao and Chin Tai-jan; responsible comrades of the Kirin Military District, including Su Chun-lu, Chung Ming-piao, (Ko Chi-hsiang) and (Tsun Yen-tung); responsible persons of the Kirin committee of the CPPCC Hsu Shou-hsien, Wang Ta-heng, Fu Chen-sheng, [name indistinct], Li Yu-wen, Yu I-fu, Sung Jen-yuan, Chang Te-hsing, Chang Kai-ching, Mao Cheng, Cheng Sheng-shan, Tsui Tsai, Liu Feng-chu and Hsiao Tan-feng; and responsible comrades of Changchun and Kirin municipalities, including Liu Tzu-kai, (Jen Ching-yuan), (Wang Hsi-ping), (Wei Ssu-feng), Chen Chung, Li Cheng-kun, (Wang Ta-ching), Li Pei-huai, Chai Hsiang-kun, (Chin Cheng) and (Wei Cheng-Hsueh).

Also presenting wreaths were the General Office, Organization Department, Propaganda Department and United Front Work Department of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee; provincial level departments, committees, offices, bureaus and mass organizations; the Changchun municipal party and revolutionary committees; the Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou party and revolutionary committees; the Chelimu League party and revolutionary committees; the Ssiping prefectural party and revolutionary committees; the Punghua prefectural party and revolutionary committees; and the Paicheng prefectural party and revolutionary committees.

Attending the ceremony were Comrade Wang En-mao and other responsible persons of the provincial party and revolutionary committees Kao Yang, Lan Kan-ting, Sung Chieh-han, Yu Ko, Tsung Hsi-yun, Chen Hung, Sung Chen-ting, An Chih-wen, Wei Chen-wu and Yang Chan-tao. They [words indistinct] and expressed cordial consolation to the family of Comrade Chang Wen-hai.

Also attending the ceremony were Hsu Shou-hsien, Wi Hsueh-chou, Li Yu-wen, Sung Jen-yuan, Chang Te-hsing, Chang Kai-ching, Cheng Sheng-shan, Wei Hai and Hsiao Tan-feng. Participating in the ceremony were the late Comrade Chang Wen-hai's good friends, who gathered hurriedly, including (Wan Li), (Chang Wen), (Hsi Jen), (Wang Shao-nien), [names indistinct]. A total of 1,400 cadres and representatives of provincial level and Changchun Municipality organizations were present at the ceremony.

The memorial ceremony was presided over by Comrade Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the Kirin Revolutionary Committee and chairman of the Kirin committee of the CPPCC. Comrade Yu Ko, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and vice chairman of the Kirin CPPCC Committee, delivered a memorial speech.

Comrade Yu Ko said in his memorial speech: Comrade Chang Wen-hai was a good member of the Chinese Communist Party and a good cadre.

Comrade Yu Ko said: In the prolonged revolutionary struggle, Comrade Chang Wen-hai strived to study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought, sincerely implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, worked actively and hard in high spirits, helped others wholeheartedly and painstakingly, was conscientious and earnest, sincerely assumed responsibilities, maintained close ties with the masses, was easy to get along with, deeply went into reality to conduct investigation and study, showed concern for the difficulties of the masses and did a lot of valuable work in the public health and physical cultural undertakings of Kirin Province.

He continued: Comrade Chang Wen-hai suffered ruthless persecution by Lin Piao and the gang of four during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Even though he went through severe ordeals, he tenaciously adhered to the party's principles. He harbored boundless hatred for Lin Piao and the gang of four. In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang, he had a firm and clear-cut political stand and waged a tit for tat struggle against the former responsible person of the provincial party committee and his company. He ardently loved wise leader Chairman Hua, resolutely supported the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and persevered in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After the ceremony the funeral ashes of Comrade Chang Wen-hai were sent to public cemetery for revolutionaries under the escort of responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees and of the Kirin committee of the CPPCC, including Yu Ko, Tsung Hsi-yun, Chen Hung, An Chih-wen, Yang Chan-tao, Sung Jen-yuan, Chang Te-hsing and Chang Kai-ching.

#### Yu Ko Delivers Eulogy

SK211033Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jun 78 SK

[Memorial speech by Yu Ko, deputy secretary of Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial CPPCC Committee, at memorial ceremony for Chang Wen-hai on 19 June 1978--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Today, with deep grief we mourn Comrade Chang Wen-hai, vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial CPPCC Committee. Comrade Chang Wen-hai was a native of Changchun Municipality, Kirin Province. He was born in 1905 and died of illness at 5:31 pm on 13 June 1978 in Changchun Municipality at the age of 73.

Comrade Chang Wen-hai joined the Chinese Communist Party in the winter of 1932, and has served as party branch secretary of the Peking Chinese University, clerk in charge of organization work of the party committee of Hsicheng Ward of Peking, secretary of the party work committees of the 5th and the 6th divisions of the anti-Japanese forces in Changchiakou, director of the Propaganda Department of the party's [words indistinct] committee of (Chingtung), Sanho, Shuni and Miyun counties. Secretary of the (?work committee) of [word indistinct] province, secretary of the northeast [words indistinct] committee, and deputy secretary of the Military Commission and, concurrently, director of the Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Northeast Forces [chung kung tung pei chun]. In 1938 he studied at the Anti-Japanese Military and Political University and the Central Marxism-Leninism Institute in Yenan, and served as secretary of their party branches. In 1945, after victory in the anti-Japanese war, he returned to the northeast and served as secretary general of the Changchun Special Municipal Government, secretary general of the Kirin Municipal Government, president of the (Chitung) textile company, chief of the (Laohsiakou) flax plant, and vice mayor of Kirin Municipality. During 1948 and 1949, he served as vice mayor, mayor and secretary of the leading party members' group of the Changchun Special Municipal Government. In 1950, he was deputy secretary general and concurrently public health section chief of the Kirin Provincial Government. In 1954, he served as secretary of the Secretariat of the Kirin Municipal CCP Committee and mayor of Kirin Municipality. In 1958 he was vice governor of Kirin Province. In December 1977 he served as vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial CPPCC Committee, vice chairman of the Kirin Patriotic Public Health Campaign Committee, deputy leader of the endemic disease prevention and treatment leading group under the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee, deputy leader of the Kirin food sanitation leading group and vice chairman of the Kirin Medical and Pharmaceutical Committee.

I. 21 Jun 78

L 4

PRC  
NORTHEAST REGION

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Comrade Chang Wen-hai was mercilessly persecuted by Lin Piao and the gang of four. Though cruelly tormented, he always adhered to the party's principles and bitterly hated Lin Piao and the gang. In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang, he adopted a firm and clear-cut stand and waged a tit for tat struggle against the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee and his ilk. He warmly loved wise leader Chairman Hua, firmly supported the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, persevered in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and plucked up his spirit to work hard.

#### KIRIN RADIO SCORES GANG'S MISUSE OF LIHSIN BRIGADE

SK201124Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 17 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Due to direct interference by the former principal responsible member of the provincial party committee and his trusted follower in the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee, Lihsin brigade of Fuyu County once became "a typical example in orientation in conscientiously reading and studying," and was widely and energetically publicized throughout the province. In the third campaign of the struggle to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four, cadres and people have exposed a great number of facts illustrating that this brigade's revolution and production situation had been fairly good. But, after it was favored by the prefectural party committee, and especially by the former principal responsible member of the provincial party committee, and fostered as a "typical example in orientation," it became a typical example of "lip service" and a stone for attacking people.

In 1970, enthusiastically following Lin Piao's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, the former principal responsible member of the provincial party committee dished up the "Tungfeng experience" in "giving prominence to politics." Closely following this, the Paicheng Prefectural Revolutionary Committee then concocted the "Lihsin experience" in giving prominence to politics, and set spiritual force, politics and revolution in completely diametrical opposition to material force, the economy and production.

Like the "Tungfeng experience," the "Lihsin experience" was not only a product of the advocacy of using politics to attack everything else, but a stone to attack people. Commended by the prefectural party committee and favored by the former principal responsible member of the provincial party committee and his trusted follower in the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee, Lihsin was fostered as "a typical example in orientation in conscientiously reading and studying" to be imitated by the entire province. After that, the brigade became all the more vigorous in peddling the gang of four's factional theory. Immediately after the sinister "Hsiao-chin-chuang experience" appeared, Lihsin brigade accepted it and soon became a sinister model in learning from Hsiao-chin-chuang instead of Taichai, busing staging performances everywhere to disseminate that experience.

Particularly in May 1976, when the gang quickened their pace in usurping party and state power, the former principal responsible member of the provincial party committee and his trusted follower worked in close coordination with the gang. They sent persons to Lihsin brigade to fabricate facts out of thin air and concocted an experience in "taking opposite actions," energetically creating counterrevolutionary public opinion for the gang to usurp party and state power. Having poked their noses into Lihsin brigade, the former principal responsible member of the provincial party committee and his trusted follower catered to the need to push the revisionist line in the course of summing up and enhancing the importance of this typical experience, and spared no efforts to fabricate many groundless lies and frauds to deceive themselves and others.

I. 21 Jun 78

L 5

PRC  
NORTHEAST REGION

In Lihsin brigade a platoon of "exemplary persons in practical study and application" was identified. Most of these persons were not exemplary. Some of their deeds were invented and false. More vicious, they created out of nothing the fraud of "taking opposite actions."

In relaying the guidelines of the First National Learn-From-Tachai Conference, Lihsin brigade faithfully conveyed Vice Chairman Teng's important report [sentence as heard]. In March of 1976, when PEOPLE'S DAILY, under the gang's control, carried the big poisonous week (? "Going Against the Wind"), the former principal responsible member of the provincial party committee and his trusted follower followed up closely. They sent their men to Lihsin brigade to willfully dig out its "experiences in taking opposite actions." Rigging up all manner of lies, they concocted experiences in "criticizing the reactionary theory of productive forces," "adhering to the correct orientation in learning from Tachai," [words indistinct] and "taking opposite actions," and vigorously spread them everywhere, causing extremely detrimental consequences.

The former principal responsible member of the provincial party committee and his trusted follower used Lihsin brigade as their mouthpiece to spread a lot of revisionist fallacies which greatly harmed people and the brigade itself. In the past few years Lihsin brigade enjoyed special favor from the state, which gave it 180,000 yuan in gratis investment and some 40,000 yuan in long-range loans, sold it on credit a lot of machines, equipment and materials and [words indistinct] spotted deer from state farms to develop its diversified economy. But beginning in 1974, its production underwent a great decline. It has been initially proven that of its recorded grain yield--for reaching its target as set in the National Program for Agricultural Development, topping the target set for areas south of the Yellow River and the target of 10,000 catties--20 percent was water. Confused theory and ultraleftist ideology kept cadres and people from sincerely implementing the party's rural economic policies. Thus the collective economy and domestic sideline occupations of the commune members were severely damaged.

Presently, Lihsin brigade is deepening the struggle to relentless criticize the gang of four. Cadres and masses are determined to eliminate chaos and restore order, eradicate the gang's pernicious influence on the basis of actual events and render due contributions to the fulfillment of the general task for the new period.

#### LIAONING CONFERENCE ON LI TE-SHENG POWER INDUSTRY SPEECH

SK210634Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jun 78 SK

[Text] The Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee recently held a telephone conference. At the conference Comrade Su Yu, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP committee, relayed the speech delivered a few days before by Comrade Li Te-sheng, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, commander of the PLA Shenyang units and leader of the Northeast Electric Power Network leading group at a learn-from-Taching symposium of the Northeast Electric Power Network.

Comrade Li Te-sheng pointed out: Leading comrades of the State Council demand that (Chingho) powerplant and the Northeast Electric Power Network be built into Taching-type enterprises within this year. This is required in realizing the general task for the new period, in bringing into full play the role of the northeast heavy industrial base area and in the new situation of the development of the movement to learn from Taching in industry.

Comrade Li Te-sheng called on electric power departments to conscientiously study the experiences of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and rush to learn from Taching, thus striving to build (Chingho) powerplant and the Northeast Electric Power Network into Taching-type enterprises.

After relaying the speech, Comrade Su Yu pointed out: The industry and [words indistinct] of our province have played a great role in the Northeast Electric Power Network [words indistinct]. Power consumers, including all powerplants, Power Industrial Bureau, and [words indistinct] should unite and mobilize both higher and lower levels to take concerted action. They should regard Taching as their model in power generation, supply, planning and conservation, and adopt and implement firm, resolute and immediate measures. All municipalities, prefectures and leagues should push forward the coal and electric industries and enable them to become Taching-type enterprises at the highest possible speed.

To make contributions to building the (Chingho) powerplant and the Northeast Electric Power Network into Taching-type enterprises, Comrade Su Yu put forward five requirements: 1) Resolutely fight well the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four and wrest complete victory in the movement. 2) Give wide publicity to building the (Chingho) powerplant and the Northeast Electric Power Network into Taching-type enterprises and conscientiously do a good job in mobilization and acceleration work. It is necessary to let every family and person know about and understand this work. 3) Do a good job in strengthening enterprises. It is imperative to establish several basic systems of enterprises. 4) Fight well several intense struggles with regard to production and capital construction. [sentence indistinct] 5) Strengthen the party's leadership. It is necessary to solve well the question of whether one learns from Taching truly or for show and to aim high to strive to be a vanguard. All electric enterprises should arrange and plan their work in accordance with the requirement to build (the Northeast Electric Power Network) into a Taching-type enterprise this year.

#### LIAONING JOINT EDITORIAL EXPOSES GANG'S INFLUENCE

SK181208Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jun 78 SK

[Joint editorial by LIAONING DAILY and THEORY AND PRACTICE journal: "Deeply Expose and Relentlessly Criticize the Gang's Fake Left and Real Right"--data not given]

[Text] People throughout the province are presently studying, publicizing and implementing the general task for the new period in a big way. Realizing, as soon as possible, the clearly defined lines, tasks, programs and policies and work in a down-to-earth way, so as to substantially improve the work of Liaoning Province, is what Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have ardently hoped for and what the people throughout the province urgently require.

Units like the Anshan Iron and Steel Company have started working in a down-to-earth way and have achieved results. Some other localities, departments and units are firmly grasping investigation and making arrangements for their work, going all out and trying to catch up with the advanced. But there are still problems, such as: Some comrades, particularly leading comrades are still hesitating there, [words indistinct]. Why can't they go all out and run fast? Because they are not certain about the line to follow. They exhibit lingering fear. This fear is presently our greatest obstacle in bringing about great order and implementing the general task for the new period. Do you want to remove it? To do so one must deeply expose and relentlessly criticize the fake left and real right of the gang of four and further clarify right and wrong in line, ideology and theory reversed by the gang.

What do those comrades really fear? Do they fear the gang of four [words indistinct]? No! Some people say they fear violating Marxism and Leninism, impairing Chairman Mao's banner, returning to Liu Shao-chi's line and fear committing new mistakes.

One reason they fear so much is because in the past many years Lin Biao and the gang of four repeatedly [words indistinct] and largely persecuted revolutionary leading cadres. They have been frightened and slanders and false charges have still not been eliminated, [words indistinct]. But the main reason still is because they do not understand the fake left and real right of the gang of four, mistaking the fake left as real left thus being haunted by this ghost.

Those comrades do not fear criticizing the gang of four's crimes of usurping party and state power in a big way. But they become hesitant as soon as a problem concerning theory, line or policy comes up, daring not to end turmoil and restore order and fearing committing mistakes in correcting and reforming [words indistinct]. They fear that if the gang of four's end is not to usurp party and state power, their theory will be correct. Here, you can see the lingering fear is nothing but a manifestation of the gang's left-over poisonous influence, and is caused mainly by the gang's fake left and real right. If the fake left is not criticized, the remaining pernicious influence will be not eliminated. If this pernicious influence is not eliminated, the lingering fear will not be removed.

As early as August 1972, esteemed and beloved Premier Chou once pointed out in a speech: If you fail to thoroughly criticize the "left", the "right" will return. If you do not thoroughly criticize the ultraleft ideology, you will fail to [words indistinct] Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Premier Chou's directive then was interfered with and sabotaged by the gang of four.

Following the smashing of the gang of four, wise leader Chairman Hua called on us to use Mao Tsetung Thought to totally strip them of their disguise as leftists and reveal their natural faces as real rightists. In his government work report at the Fifth NPC, Chairman Hua again pointed out: The gang of four pushed an extreme ultraright line. It manifested itself in an ultraleft as well as in an ultraright form. As a rule, it was when they struck an ultraleft pose that their capacity to deceive became quite extensive. We must thoroughly expose the gang's counterrevolutionary doubledealing tricks, lay bare their reactionary features as real rightists masquerading as leftists and further enhance our ability to distinguish genuine from sham Marxists.

The salient feature of the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line is the fake left and real right. The essence of the gang's line, as of all other counterrevolutionary revisionist lines, is the ultraright. To distinguish their line from the counterrevolutionary revisionist lines of [words indistinct], Peng Te-huai and Liu Shao-chi, the gang of four and Lin Biao and company in its entirety used the ultraleft form to cover up their ultraright essence. Fake left guise and real right essence constituted the whole body of the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line. Its ultraright essence manifested itself mainly in an ultraleft, not right, form.

Exploiting the masses' indignation toward Liu Shao-chi and their ultraright revolutionary enthusiasm, taking advantage of the socialist period in which the masses lacked practical experience in criticizing the ultraleft, and using petty bourgeois and anarchist ideology, the gang of four went after the ultraleft in the guise of criticizing the ultraright. They [words indistinct] tampered with and distorted Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the party's basic lines, principles and policies. Then with these things revised, they deceived and misled the masses and rapidly pushed their fake left and real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line. So, the ultraleft was their main method for realizing the ultraright counterrevolutionary restoration.

The gang of four were political swindlers good at disguising themselves as ultraleftists while pushing the ultraright line. This was a great fraud. Therefore if one does not criticize the fake left, he will fail to criticize the ultraright essence. If one does not criticize the fake left, it will be impossible to eliminate the gang's pernicious influence.

Taking advantage of his special position, waving the banner of Chairman Mao, that sworn follower of the gang of four in Liaoning Province pushed a complete set of fake left and **real** tight counterrevolutionary lines, principles, policies, theoretical points of view, methods of thinking and work styles on industrial, agricultural, financial, trade, educational, literary, art, public health, political, and judicial fronts, turning Liaoning Province into a heavily afflicted area seriously sabotaged both internally and externally.

A number of ultraleft slogans and fake left examples, which confused and poisoned people's minds, were first peddled by this sworn follower in Liaoning, such as: Act in opposition to the 17 years; that capitalist roads are still on their capitalist road is a common social phenomenon at present; production relations and the superstructure play a major and decisive role toward productivity and the economic foundation in the entire socialist historical period; one [words indistinct] and two big-character posters; the Maerhtao experience and the experience of the Chaoyang Agriculture College. A common characteristic of this sinister stuff is fake left and real right. It has caused extremely bad effects not only in Liaoning but also in the entire country. Only by grasping this characteristic and thoroughly exposing and criticizing this revisionist sinister stuff can we eliminate the gang's pernicious influence and completely cure the internal and external wounds of Liaoning Province.

There is one question that should be brought up. Now the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four is developing quickly and deeply. Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee are leading us in deeply exposing, relentlessly criticizing, summing up experiences, ending turmoil, restoring order, large-scale rebuilding and development. Those comrades who are fearful worry because they see that many things we are doing had been done before the Great Cultural Revolution and were criticized after the Cultural Revolution. They fear that in case they make a mistake, they will return to Liu Shao-chi's line and commit new mistakes. This is because the gang of four's fake left and real right have not yet been thoroughly criticized.

It would be well if we took a look into the past. The people courageously rose to criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi in the Great Cultural Revolution. Their general orientation was correct and their achievements also were great. But the gang tried their utmost to interfere with this revolution. The gang first spread the ultraleft slogan of suspecting and overthrowing all. Immediately after that, they successively dished up various reactionary fallacies, including the theory of dictatorship by the sinister line on various fronts and the two assessments, which seemed ultraleft in appearance, but were ultraright in effect. In this way even such a profound criticism movement as the Great Cultural Revolution was sabotaged. Many criticisms directed at Liu Shao-chi were turned into criticisms of the 17 years and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Therefore, to regard all things criticized at that time as Liu Shao-chi's is unreasonable.

As early as the downfall of Lin Biao, the people, through their personal experiences, discerned the need to criticize Lin Biao's ultraleftist essence and to wipe out his pernicious influence. However, the gang and its sworn follower in Liaoning frenziedly blustered that the criticism against ultraleft would fall on us, and let's quickly halt the tendency. On the one hand, they tried to create in public opinion the notion that revisionist manifestations that had emerged in the socialist historical period were not ultraleft but right. On the other hand, they exercised fascist dictatorship in a big way and prevented people from criticizing the ultraleft, thus resulting in Lin Biao's line not being criticized much at all in Liaoning Province.

From the facts presented, it is clear the gang of four used the ultraleft at favorable moments to initiate an attack and to cover up their retreat at unfavorable moments. Thus, the prohibition of criticizing the ultraleft was either to preserve Lin Piao or themselves. In addition, they acted in their own way to deviate from the correct orientation. They urged people to criticize Lin Piao's fake left and real right essence totally, proceeding from the right. Consequently the more some people are criticized, the more the left essence appears. The more they are opposed, the worse the situation becomes. Some people's thinking has become extremely confused and vague over what is left and right. The national economy has been undermined to the point of collapse. All these facts prove the reactionary, deceptive and destructive nature of the fake left and real right. A number of our comrades have been deceived and fooled by the gang. They first criticized Chairman Mao's revolutionary line instead of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line. Then, they also followed the gang of four's line of fake left and real right instead of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They have been completely in the dark and taken the fake left as real for a long time. By now, there are still persons not completely aware of the facts. Hasn't this sufficiently shown the high importance and urgent need to relentlessly criticize the fake left and real right at present?

Currently, Liaoning Province is deepening the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four. As a matter of fact, the campaign bears decisive significance on winning total victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang. Though the fake left and real right of the gang was somewhat criticized in Liaoning Province--and it was sometimes done in connection with the criticism against Lin Piao--the criticism against the fake left and real right of the gang of four and its sworn follower in Liaoning is neither concentrated nor systematic due to shallow understanding of Chairman Hua's directive in regard to continually criticize the fake left and real right of the gang of four, insufficient recognition of the main feature of the fake left and real right and the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, and the failure to size up the point that only by thoroughly criticizing fake left and real right can we get rid of lingering fears.

At present, when we go all out to fight a people war in exposing and criticizing the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, deeply criticize the gang again in the theoretical fields of philosophy, political economy and scientific sociology, sum up experiences in order to formulate concrete principles, policies and measures for the various fronts, and conduct consolidations, it is necessary to criticize the fake left and real right of the gang of four. In combination with criticizing the fake left and real right of Lin Piao, the leadership of various localities and fronts should take the lead in extensively arousing the masses and criticizing the fake left and real right of the gang of four in connection with concrete problems deeply afflicting the specific locality, front, unit and individual.

To deeply expose and relentlessly criticize the fake left and real right of the gang constitutes the need to restore the true nature of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought, to totally and accurately understand Mao Tsetung Thought as a system and to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, the need to completely and successfully implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and his various proletarian policies, and also the need to restore and carry forward the party's fine work style of seeking truth from facts and adhering to the mass line. In the course of struggle to expose and criticize the fake left and real right of the gang of four, further efforts should be made to set straight the difference between right and wrong in the fields of theory, ideology and political line, to emancipate the mind, to smash mental fetters, to get rid of lingering fears, to strengthen unity, to heighten fighting spirits, to take bigger strides forward and make greater achievements in the latter half of this vital year in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land.

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WEN WEI PO: USSR INSTIGATES DISPUTE OVER HSHISHA ISLANDS

HK201328Y Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 20 Jun 78 p 1 HK

[Reporter Chen Chung's 19 June dispatch from Kwangsi border: "The USSR Provoked Sino-Vietnamese Dispute, Instigated Vietnam To Challenge Our Sovereignty Over Hsisha Islands"]

[Text] The USSR instigated Vietnam to challenge our sovereignty over the Hsisha Islands. Last year on a certain day in October, when a high-ranking member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party attended a mass rally at (Hsialung) Bay, he called China the "northern bandit," and babbled: "Huangsha Islands (our country's Hsisha Islands--ed) belong to Vietnam. We are not now strong enough to claim them back. The fraternal country will help us."

The Soviet conspiracy was exposed to our newspaper's reporter by the expelled Overseas Chinese who attended the mass rally.

The Overseas Chinese refugees said: "This high-ranking member of the Vietnamese Communist Party said that at the beginning of the Vietnamese-Cambodian dispute, the USSR expressed support for Vietnam. The Soviets provided material and men whenever they were required. China hoped that the two sides would sit down and negotiate. Therefore, this high-ranking member of the Vietnamese Communist Party cursed China."

Vietnam also spent a billion dong to make large-scale repairs to the military installations along the Sino-Vietnamese border. An Overseas Chinese who was a former captain in the Vietnamese People's Army said that the USSR secretly shipped weapons this April aboard merchant ships going to Tienyen port, which is only a few kilometers from the Sino-Vietnamese border. After the workers had unloaded the Soviet flour from the top layer of the holds, they discovered the rest of the shipment included all weapons and equipment. He also said that Cam Ranh Bay was handed over to the USSR in 1976 and that the USSR set up a military base in Hon Cai port in 1977. There are also Soviet warships stationed at Danang. In April this year Soviet warships were also stationed at (Powan) Island. Overseas Chinese were expelled from areas where Soviet warships were stationed and where Soviet weapons were shipped. There is a connection between the Vietnamese expulsion of the Chinese and the Soviet military activities. The Gulf of Tonkin seems to have become a Soviet sea.

A Jerrai captain of the public security unit in Quangnien Province said that the Soviet KGB has intervened in the Vietnamese public security units. Since the 1960's, the units have followed Soviet purge methods in dealing with Overseas Chinese. A Soviet intelligence bureau major general did in fact participate in drawing up the Vietnamese plan to "clear" the Sino-Vietnamese border.

TA KUNG PAO: VIETNAM ACTS AS SALESMAN FOR USSR'S ASIAN PLAN

HK190316Y Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 17 Jun 78 p 2 HK

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yi: "Vietnam Is Actually Acting as the Soviet Union's Salesman for the Asian Security Plan"]

[Excerpts] Vietnam has proposed expanding a "zone of peace and neutrality" to the current conference of the ASEAN countries in Thailand.

Strange things happen every year. We have seen more strange things this year. The Hanoi authorities, who have already sold themselves to the Soviet Union, are actually trying to have a banner of "peace and neutrality" in an attempt to pull the wool over people's eyes. The Hanoi authorities really have no shame.

The creation of a "zone of peace and neutrality" originated at the 1976 ASEAN meeting in Kuala Lumpur, which called for setting up such a zone among the five ASEAN countries. Now, the Vietnamese authorities are trying to take this opportunity to expand the scope of the zone in an attempt to take over this banner.

Since the end of Vietnam's war to resist U.S. aggression, has there been a single Vietnamese activity that bears the imprint of peace? In what way does Vietnam show its neutrality?

Following Cambodia's immediate refusal of Vietnam's plan for an Indochina federation, Vietnam has launched five large-scale offensives against Cambodia since the second half of last year. One of these attacks penetrated 40 kilometers into Cambodian territory. Is this peaceful? In accordance with the needs of the Soviet Union, Vietnam has undertaken a large-scale effort to discriminate against the Chinese residents and has surrendered its important military strongpoints to the Soviet Union. Is this neutrality?

The ASEAN countries have recognized Vietnam's actions for what they are. They pointed out that Vietnam's proposal is nothing but a "Trojan horse maneuver." On the surface, Hanoi has offered a proposal to ASEAN. In fact, Hanoi's proposal is a disguised version of the Soviet Union's "Asian collective security plan." The Soviet Union has been pushing this plan for 10 years. It is a pity that no Asian country is interested. The USSR has not found a market for its "Asian security plan."

To people's great surprise, Vietnam has actually found a way to "resurrect" the Soviet plan in a new guise. In the name of expanding the ASEAN plan, Vietnam has mixed its proposal with the Soviet plan. This is a major revelation which shows that, from now on, Vietnam will be the Soviet Union's housekeeper in Southeast Asia and will promote the sale of Soviet intrigues and plans. Small wonder that the ASEAN countries take a "reserved" attitude toward Vietnam's proposal. Some people say this reserved attitude is due to recent Sino-Vietnamese problems. As a matter of fact, we think more consideration should be given to Vietnam's waving of the banner of "peace and neutrality" and being allowed to pull the wool over people's eyes everywhere. What result will this have?

When people were talking about Vietnam's becoming the "Asian Cuba," it suddenly began to publicize its "peace and neutrality." It seems Vietnam knows its real image has been exposed and that it must find a way to "modify" this image.

WEN WEI PO: USSR INFLUENCED PURGE OF CHINESE ALONG SRV BORDER

HK160951Y Hong Kong WEI WEN PO in Chinese 14 Jun 78 p 1 HK

[Telephone report on 13 June from Peihai, Kwangsi, by reporter Chen Chung-wei: "Soviet Military Leaders Instigated Vietnam To Remove Overseas Chinese"]

[Excerpt] It has been learned that there were secret instructions issued internally by the Vietnamese Communist Party in 1967 that no foreign nationals (including Overseas Chinese) could be absorbed into the party. A Soviet delegation visited Vietnam in 1970 whose leader was a major general in the intelligence bureau. He told the Vietnamese authorities that because of the inside help of overseas Japanese, Japan spent little time in taking over the three northeastern provinces of China during the Sino-Japanese war. He warned there were many Overseas Chinese among the border defense personnel at the Sino-Vietnamese border. He said this situation was not safe and suggested that actions be taken to "purify" the border area. It turned out later that the Vietnamese authorities formulated a so-called "plan to purify the border" to insure border security. They gradually transferred Overseas Chinese cadres in the armed public security troops along the border elsewhere and forced all Overseas Chinese public security fighters to retire.

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